*PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.*

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,457—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1898.

**THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.**

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.

**COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.**

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S COPENHAGEN CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

## SHIPPING.

### P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

PASSENGERS' LANDING ARRANGEMENTS.

ON ARRIVAL of the ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS at BOMBAY Passengers will be landed as soon as possible at BALLARD PIER. All Baggage will be landed at the same place, where it will be sorted and Delivered after payment of duty.

No Launches or Boats except those of the P. and O. Company will be allowed alongside the Steamer until the Passengers have left.

In order to prevent confusion, no person will be allowed to go on Board the Mail Steamers on Arrival, and Friends wishing to meet Passengers must await them on the Ballard Pier.

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th October, 1898.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Vessels, | Tons. | Captains, | SATURDAY, 2 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| * SUTLEJ | 4164 | A. Symons | 12th Nov. |
| M.L. CALEDONIA | 7558 | E. H. Gordon | 19th " |
| * CARTHAGE | 5287 | C. Gadd | 26th " |
| M.L. EGYPT | 7912 | R. F. Briscoe | 3rd Dec. |
| * CLYDE | 4099 | C. T. Denny | 10th " |
| M.L. PENINSULAR | 5287 | W. Wheler | 17th " |
| * SHANNON | 4362 | F. Cole | 24th " |
| M.L. CARTHAGE | 5187 | C. Gadd | 31st " |
| | | | 1899. |
| * CLYDE | 4099 | C. T. Denny | 7th Jan. |
| M.L. ARABIA | 7903 | J. L. Parfitt | 14th " |
| * SHANNON | 4362 | F. Cole | 21st " |
| M.L. CALEDONIA | 7558 | E. H. Gordon | 28th " |
| * CLYDE | 4099 | C. T. Denny | 4th Feb. |
| M.L. EGYPT | 7812 | R. F. Briscoe | 11th " |
| * SHANNON | 4362 | F. Cole | 18th " |
| M.L. PENINSULAR | 5287 | W. Wheler | 25th " |

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 24th September, 1898.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

| Steamer. | Captain, | Tons. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| AMPHITRITE | G. Costanza | 3,836 | 1st Dec. 1898. |
| IMPERATRIX | T. Rassevich | 4,212 | 1st Jan. 1899. |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class, | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE, or VENICE | Rs. 600 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE | A. Mitis | 5,095 | 12th Nov. 1898. |
| MORAVIA | E. Mecozzi | 3,503 | 12th Dec. 1898. |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE or VENICE | Rs. 375 | Rs. 150 |

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS | Rs. 960 | Rs. 575 |
| AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS | Rs. 1060 | Rs. 625 |

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

| Steamer | Captain | Tons | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| VINDOBONA | C. Bellen | 4,351 | 3rd Dec. |

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 4, 1898.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Vessels, | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON. |
|---|---|---|---|
| SYDNEY | 4,232 | Aubert | 22nd Nov. 1898 |
| OCEANIEN | 4,219 | Schmitz | 20th Dec. 1898 |
| ERNEST SIMONS | 6,707 | deMaubeuge | 17th Jan. 1899 |
| INDUS | 6,000 | Vaquier | 14th Feb. 1899 |
| TONKIN | 6,000 | X | 14th Mar. 1899 |
| CALEDONIEN | 4,232 | Durrande | 11th Apr. 1899 |

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

| Vessel. | Tons. | Captain. | To sail on or about the 17th Nov. |
|---|---|---|---|
| SALAZIE | 4,255 | Sellier | |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 11th November, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 8th November, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on the 11th Nov., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 10th November, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 2nd December, 1898.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 10th November.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 26th November, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Delagoabay, Beira and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 1,971 tons, on or about 9th November.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

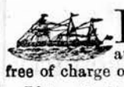
For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 7th November, 1898.

### KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

### GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

| Vessel. | Tons, | Captain. | To Sail |
|---|---|---|---|
| SAFARI | 1,432 | Zemlin | 23rd Nov. |

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports South of ZANZIBAR upto DELAGOA BAY.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 4th Nov., 1898.

### GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berths carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

### THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

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HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

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CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.

CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

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STOCK.

SUPERIOR DAMASK TABLE LINEN ONLY.

From the BELFAST LINEN COMPANY.

The Superiority of this Linen is so well known that TREACHER & Co., Ld., with confidence, guarantee that it will give Universal Satisfaction in the future as it has done in the past. This Season's Goods are to hand, and are of Excellent Designs.

TABLE CLOTHS.

| | | | Cash. Rs. a. | Credit. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 410 | Superior Double Damask Choice Design | 72" by 72" each | 9 0 | 10 0 |
| " 411 | do. do. do | 90" by 90" " | 12 0 | 13 8 |
| " 412 | Double Damask for Ordinary Use | 72" by 72" " | 6 8 | 7 4 |
| " 413 | do. do. | 90" by 90" " | 8 8 | 9 8 |
| " 414 | Superior Damask by the yard | 72" | 5 0 | 5 10 |
| " 415 | do. do. | 90" | 6 0 | 6 12 |

We specially commend Nos. 414, 415 to Messes and Clubs as we can cut and hem any length required.

DAMASK NAPKINS.

DRESSED FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 416 | Superior Double Damask, Choice Design | 25" by 25" per doz. | 14 0 | 15 12 |
| " 417 | Double Damask for Ordinary Use | per doz. | 8 0 | 9 0 |

ROUND D'OYLES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 418 | Round D'Oyles, New Patterns | 7" by 7" per doz. | 4 8 | 5 0 |

COMPLETE LIST OF LINEN OF ALL KINDS.

MOSQUITO CURTAINS, BLANKETS, &c., &c.

FREE ON APPLICATION BY R. OF P.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

### ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

For Dowmie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers

" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

### INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST "INDIAN TOBACCO" WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

Each box contains 10 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper.

Price : Rs. 35-0 per 1,000.

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MADRAS AND LONDON.

SEASON 1898-99.

### SPORTING AMMUNITION.

BEST QUALITY CARTRIDGES.

| | | Loaded. Cash. Rs. a. | Credit. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Eley's Brown, 10 | per 100 | 12 0 | 13 8 |
| " " 12, 14, 16, 20 | " 1,000 | 110 0 | 123 0 |
| | " 100 | 9 0 | 10 0 |
| | " 1,000 | 85 0 | 95 0 |
| " Blue, 12 | " 100 | 11 0 | 12 4 |
| | " 1,000 | 100 0 | 112 0 |
| " Green, 10 | " 100 | 13 8 | 15 0 |
| | " 1,000 | 133 0 | 145 0 |
| " " 12, 20 | " 100 | 11 0 | 12 4 |
| | " 1,000 | 100 0 | 112 0 |
| " " 8 | " 100 | 20 0 | 22 4 |
| | " 1,000 | 185 0 | 206 0 |
| " Salmon, 12 | " 100 | 10 8 | 11 12 |
| | " 1,000 | 97 8 | 109 0 |
| " (Pegamoid Waterproof | " 100 | 11 0 | 12 4 |
| | " 1,000 | 100 0 | 112 0 |

No extra charge for SCHULTZE'S POWDER.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.
BY
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A Beautifully Colored 14 × 10

PORTRAIT OF H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS

will be given away GRATIS to every purchaser of a Bottle of any one of

JAMES WATSON & CO.'S Glenlivet, Glenlivet × × ×, A I Club WHISKEY

By all Wine Merchants.

### WIESBADEN, GERMANY,

PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families, for Summer or Winter season.

### FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES,

WITH ACHROMATIC LENSES.

WE have much pleasure in submitting a list of a few SPECIAL PATTERNS in FIELD and MARINE GLASSES suitable for the present Season. Besides those contained in this list, we hold a large Stock of other Patterns.

The favour of all Orders will be esteemed, and shall receive our best attention.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| 1449.—Field Glass, Body covered with Russia Leather, Japanned Mounts, in Soft Sling Case | 20 |
| 1445.—Field Glass, Body covered with Russia Leather, Nickel Mounts, in Soft Sling Case | 26 |
| 1483.—Field Glass, Body covered with Russia Leather, Japanned Mounts, and Sun Shades, in Hard Sling Case | 40 |
| 1225.—Field Glass, Body covered with Calf or Morocco Leather, large Eye-pieces, in Hard Sling Case | 35 |
| 1385.—Short Form Field Glass, Morocco Leather Body, Japanned Mounts and Shades, in Patent Leather Sling Case | 50 |
| 1425.—Field Glass, Morocco Body, Conical Shape, Japanned Mounts, Compass between Eye-pieces | 55 |
| 1356.—Field Glass, Morocco-covered Body and Shades, Oxidized Mounts, very superior | 60 |
| 1397.—Field Glass, Morocco Body and Shades, Japanned Mounts, High Form | 65 |
| 1432.—Field Glass, in Metal Body, covered Morocco and Japanned Mounts, in Soft Case | 45 |
| 1388A.—Field Glass Aluminium, 12 Lens, Morocco Body and Shades, "EMPEROR" Model, bent bar, Otagaon pull-out, polished Mounts | 145 |
| Field Glass Aluminium, 12 Lens, Russia Leather Body and Shades, High Form, polished Mounts | 160 |

OPERA GLASSES.

SIX LENS.

POWERFUL AND ACHROMATIC

| | |
|---|---|
| 1268.—Black Morocco Leather Body, Japanned Mounts, superior quality | 5 |
| 1229.—Morocco Body, Japanned Mounts, with Sling and Compass, first quality, in Leather Pouch | 6 |
| 1422.—Morocco Body, Japanned Mounts with Sling, first quality, in Leather Pouch, pointed bar | 28 |

TWELVE LENS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1268A-13.—Morocco Body, Japanned Mounts | 33 |
| 1268-15.— Do. do. | 43 |
| 1268-17.— Do. do. | 45 |
| 1268-19.— Do. do. | 48 |

FANCY OPERA GLASSES.

A large stock of Fancy Opera Glasses suitable for presentation always on hand in Ivory, Shell, Mother-o'-Pearl, Fish Pearl, Tortoise shell, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 85

DOUBLE TELESCOPES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Aluminium Double Telescope, Calf or Morocco Body, Japanned or Polished Mounts, jointed bar for adjusting centres, Black Sling Case | 225 |
| Aluminium Double Telescope, Polished Mounts, jointed bar for adjusting centres, rapid pull-out, quick focussing adjustment, in best Sling Case | 250 |

### MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,

OPTICIANS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

### PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

GLASS AND CHINA WARE, superior.
ELECTROPLATE, choice designs, best quality.
HARDWARE. Household Requisites, as Cutlery. Filters. Enamelled Ware. General Articles for household use.
STATIONERY and Artists' Materials, Typewriters.
GYMKHANA Kit. Games. Bicycles, Trunks, &c.
COMPLETE PRICE LISTS sent regularly as published.
Send a Post-card with name and address.

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES, CLUBS, SCHOOLS, MERCHANTS, CO-OPERATIVE STORES, &c.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

### CHRISTMAS, 1898.

### LATHAM & CO.,

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

ARMY, BANKING, SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

LATHAM and Co. beg to inform the public that their ANNUAL ARRANGEMENTS for the DESPATCH of CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S PACKAGES of all descriptions to the United Kingdom are now complete. Prompt delivery is guaranteed, provided packages arrive in Bombay in time to be shipped by the following steamers :—

FOR CHRISTMAS DELIVERY

| Steamer. | | Date of sailing. |
|---|---|---|
| P. and O. | Arabia | 5th November. |
| Anchor Line | Britannia | 12th do. |
| P. and O. | Caledonia | 19th do. |

NEW YEAR'S DELIVERY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Anchor Line | Australia | 30th do. |
| P. and O. | Egypt | 3rd December. |

Packages for the UNITED STATES should arrive in time to be shipped by—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| P. and O. | Shannon | 22nd October. |
| Anchor Line | Nubia | do. do. |

NOTE.—Packages should arrive in Bombay at least four days before the date of sailing of the Steamer by which they are intended to be shipped.

All Packages must be booked to Latham and Co. and the Railway Receipt sent to them by the first post after despatch of the package.

Full particulars of contents and value of each package should accompany Railway Receipt.

LATHAM & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

THE

### INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR NOVEMBER, 1898.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.

PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.

A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

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# THACKER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

WEDDING STATIONERY :

Varieties of New Shapes, embracing Single and Folding Cards, Silver bevelled edges, Fancy Shaped Cards, and Novelties in Booklet form.

MASONIC MENUS AND PROGRAMMES :

Designs of various leading patterns now available.

CORRESPONDENCE CARDS, GUEST CARDS :

Square and Round Corners, White and Coloured Cards, with edges in Gold, Silver, or Plain.

MENUS AND BALL PROGRAMMES :

Chefs d'œuvre of relief-stamping. Lithographed Designs in Gold and Colours, Plain and Fancy Cards embossed with Monograms, Crests, &c.

INVITATION CARDS :

For Dinner, Evening and Juvenile Parties, Lawn-Tennis, Breakfasts, &c.

IN MEMORIAM CARDS :

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THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, MONDAY, AND TUESDAY the 12th, 14th and 15th instant, being Public Holidays, under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL-JUNAGAD-PORBANDAR RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING JETALSAR-RAJKOT, JAMNAGAR, AND DHRANGADRA RAILWAYS).

NOTICE.

ON and from 15th November, 1898, the following additions and changes will be made in the train service.

ADDITIONS.

| UP LOCAL. | H M | UP MAIL-MIXED. | H M |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bhavnagar Terminusdep | 15 8 | Junagad .....dep. | 4 30 |
| Dhola Junction .....arr. | 17 30 | Jetalsar Junction arr. | 5 17 |
| | | dep. | 5 32 |
| DOWN MAIL-MIXED. | | Dhola Junction ....arr. | 10 10 |
| Dhola Junction....dep. | 18 0 | DOWN LOCAL. | |
| Jetalsar Junction arr. | 22 23 | Dhola Junnction ...dep. | 10 44 |
| dep. | 22 54 | BhavnagarTrminusearr. | 13 6 |
| Junagad .....arr. | 23 41 | | |
| DOWN LOCAL. | | UP LOCAL. | |
| Jetalsar Junction..dep. | 22 59 | Dhoraji .....dep. | 4 46 |
| Dhoraji .....arr. | 23 54 | Jetalsar Junction ... arr. | 5 12 |

ALTERATIONS.

DHRANGADRA RAILWAY.

The present Mixed Train connection at Wadhwan Jn. will cease from 14th November and from 15th the following Mail Train connection at Wadhwan Jn. will be started.

| UP MIXED. | H M | DOWN MIXED. | H M |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wadhwan Jn.....dep. | 14 20 | Dharangadra.....dep. | 12 20 |
| Dharangadra .....arr. | 15 41 | Wadhwan Jn.....arr. | 13 41 |

JAMNAGAR RAILWAY.

Instead of the present service from Rajot Junction the following will be substituted :—

| | H M |
|---|---|
| Down Mixed .....{ Rajkot Junction.....dep. | 20 18 |
| { Jamnagar .....arr. | 23 2 |

CHAS. CARROLL,
Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Superintendent's Office, Bhavnagar Para, 1st November 1898.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS FOR COAL.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY at the beginning of January of 1,000 TONS of DAVISON'S WEST HARTLEY, GIREDHI or DESHREGHUR COAL will be received by the undersigned at his office, Ballard Road, up to 12 o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY, 16th instant.

Further information will be given to intending Tenderers on application to the Undersigned.

P. GLYNN MESSENT,
Acting Engineer.

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MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness 30), and Saddle( Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem ..... | 35 |
| Commission on Horses Bought or Sold ..... | 17 |
| Examination and Certificate ..... | 10 |
| Verbal opinion as to Soundness ..... | 5 |

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SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE OF UMBRELLAS, &c.

By order of N. C. MacLeod, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, and in re Dharsibhoy Viya Kutchi, traded as Meherally Kareem (an insolvent), Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY the 8th November, 1898, at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, a quantity of large and small umbrellas of sorts and sizes, umbrellas in paper boxes, Singapore and common paper umbrellas, canvas bags, slates, empty mehta box, mattress, pillow, tom-toms, bench, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 8th November, 1898.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8.
No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Soda or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

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MARZA WINE.—The latest, only scientific, and only palatable IRON and COCA WINE. For Anæmia, Weakness, Nervous and Mental Debility. Rs. 3-8 per bottle.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Sole Agents, Bombay.

RS. 12-8.—GENT.'S SUN-PROOF HELMETS, White Shikari, Cork Crowns.—ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

WIDOW LADY Offers Comfortable home with best Educational advantages to several Anglo-Indian Children. Terms moderate. Highest references. Apply 23, Lansdown Terrace, Cheltenham, or "Lansdown," care of Printer.

SHORTHAND SCHOOL ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE, Bombay. The III Speed Examination at rates varying from 60 to 150 words a minute will be held in December next by the Committee appointed by ISAAC PITMAN and SONS, London. Applications received by the PRINCIPAL up to the 15th November only.

ON VIEW.—Mr. W. Merrett's Valuable Furniture, etc., at Apollo Street, opposite Old Secretariat Building, to be SOLD on 8th instant.

ON VIEW.— BONA-FIDE-SALE of late Mr. E. Wimbridge's Valuable Furniture, Piano Glass and Crockery Ware, &c., Gowalia Tank Road.

FOR SALE.—The property of a Gentleman, a strong and roomy LANDAU, built to order by Alvares and Co., in very good condition, a Pair of IRON GREY WALERS, GELDING, 5 and 6 years old, fash and very stylish movers. Apply to SHAIK ABDUR REZZAK BIN CURTAS, Ripon Road, Commission Stable.

WIRE COVERS—in all sizes. New stock just to hand. Prices greatly reduced for THIS WEEK only. Disappointed Customers apply early, SHROFF BROTHERS.

NOW READY.—Handbook of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS Art Photographic Salon, Bombay, containing the New Scheme of membership with a Frontiespiece of a Child Study in Platinotype. As only a limited number of Copies have been published they can only be had on application to the MANAGER free of charge.

READER.—WANTED thoroughly efficient, reliable PROOF READER. Good Salary to competent man. None but experienced men need apply.—"W," care of this office.

WANTED TWO HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS in the Palitana State. Salary from Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 according to qualification. Retired First-class Civil Hospital Assistants preferred. Apply sharp to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, PALITANA, with testimonials.

WANTED, a young LADY, able to correspond in English and having some experience of Dressmaking and Millinery to assist a Dressmaker. Apply to "N. M.," care of this paper, stating salary wanted.

WANTED,—COMPETENT COMPOSITORS. Apply to "A. B. C.," care of this Office.

DON'T Economize at the Expense of your Health. Drink only DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, as Re 1-4 per lb. It is daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocha berries in the latest pattern closed Cylinders under our own supervision and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved. Its unquestionable purity, rich flavour, full strength and uniform quality have established for it a reputation second to none in the market. A trial solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

RECEIVED MUSICAL MILK JUGS and TABLE FLOVER VASES which play 1 and 2 Airs Rs. 15, 25 and Rs. 30 each.—STEFFENAUER and Co. Fort, Bombay.

OFFICES or RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS SECOND FLOOR, TO LET, Church Gate Street.—Apply E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

TO LET, immediately, the large and magnificent BUNGALOW, "GULSHAN," at Pedder Road, lately occupied by the late Mr. Noor Mahomed Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy. For terms and particulars apply to Mr. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, Managing Trustee to the Trust Estate of the late Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy. No. 21, Esplanade Road, Fort.

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WE employ British labour, give you reliable English article of superior workmanship, durability and strength, with instructions free at your own place. Apply for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE, 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Hundred other Offices of the Company in India.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Order, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year. Including Postage.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898 :—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 P.M.(Gun Fire) ON WEDNESDAY, THE 16TH DAY OF NOVEMBER 1898, for the supply of above in such quantities as may be required on order from time to time, during THE PERIOD OF TWELVE MONTHS commencing from the 1ST DAY OF JANUARY 1899.

CONDITIONS :—Binding in terms of CONTRACT.

NOTE :—CONSUMPTION during twelve months is estimated at yards 40,000 (forty thousand yards).

SAMPLES representing such qualities as will be accepted can be seen on application to the undersigned at his Office.

TENDERS—These must be made out on the Company's "Printed Form," which can be had on application to the undersigned at his Office.

DEPOSIT—Rs. 500 (five hundred rupees) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

The General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, (Bombay) dated 1st November, 1898.

AN EXAMINATION for the M. D. DEGREE of the INDEPENDENT MEDICAL COLLEGE of CHICAGO, will BEGIN in BOMBAY, on the 5th of December, 1898, under the Supervision of a Representative Committee, appointed by the College Authorities.

For further particulars apply to—

FRANK E. LYON, M. D.,
Secretary of the Representative Committee,
Nawab Tank, Mazagon.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that EDULJEE HIRAJEE AMARIA of Bombay Parsee, who has for many years past become of unsound mind and incapable of taking care of his person and property has of late disappeared from Bombay and his whereabouts cannot be ascertained or found out although diligent search has been for that purpose made by his wife and son respectively, named HIRABAI and ARDESIR through the assistance of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

Any person giving information to the undersigned at his office No. 23, Forbes Street, Fort, or to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, which may lead to the discovery of the whereabouts of the said Edulji Hirajee Amaria will be rewarded—Dated this 28th day of October 1898.

SHAMRAO PANDUKUNG,
Attorney for the abovenamed Hirabai and Ardesir.

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| ANDREW ROWAN | Melbourne. |
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THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners and without which it is a forgery.

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A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

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A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS NEARLY 80 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

## EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Park. Terms 75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL
andhaus Irkenfeld,
Werden-am-Rhein,
Germany.

## INSURANCES.

# UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

THE CHEAPEST POSSIBLE FORM OF LIFE ASSURANCE,

Under which every man should Insure.

RS. 5,000 payable at death. To cover the above, the following very small monthly payments must be made :—

| Age next Birthday. | Premium. |
|---|---|
| 20..... | Rs. 10 0 0 |
| 25..... | ,, 11 0 8 |
| 30..... | ,, 12 4 8 |
| 35..... | ,, 13 12 0 |
| 40..... | ,, 15 10 0 |

A Copy of the NEW PROSPECTUS, containing Rates for other Amounts, and all information regarding Life Assurance, will be furnished on application to

MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.,

Agents and Secretaries,

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

# THE STANDARD

IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 72 years standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for

SOUND AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT.

Apply to the SECRETARY, at BOMBAY.

# SUN LIFE OFFICE.

LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1810.

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents.

65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

# ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Those who desire the Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India should effect a Policy with the ORIENTAL

UNDER THE NEW

"ENGLISH PREMIUM"

SYSTEM.

THE FUNDS

have more than Doubled

DURING 5 YEARS

and now exceed

**Rs. 1,30,00,000.**

As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Economy, Moderate Premiums,

Immediate Settlement of Claims,

Liberal Surrender Values and

Unquestionable Security.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained from

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Acting Manager
BOMBAY.

# CALEDONIAN

INSURANCE COMPANY.

FOUNDED 1805.

THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE

HEAD OFFICE : 19, George Street, Edinburgh.
FIRE RESERVE FUNDS..... £577,096

Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

C. MACDONALD & Co,
Agents in Bombay.

23, Apollo Street.

## CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

One new English-built C under-spring CANOE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse harness, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

## BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... ,, 10,500,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 6,950,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES :—

London—12, King William Street, E.C.
H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REID, MURRAY, Manager.
Ramoor—R. F. STRACHAN, Acting Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST ..... ,, 13,83,900

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum; for 9 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

THE BANK will also at the HEAD OFFICE or any of its BRANCHES in India transfer sums for deposit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st July, 1898.

JAMES SMART,

ESTABLISHED 1851. TAILOR & OUTFITTER,

32, WALBROOK, LONDON, E. C.,

550 & 566, CALLE

## BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL ..... £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £450,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay. | Singapore. | Hankow. |
| Calcutta. | Bangkok. | Foochow. |
| Rangoon. | Kwala Lumpor. | Manila. |
| Colombo. | Batavia. | Yokohama. |
| Penang. | Sourabaya. | Kobe. |
| Thalping. | Hongkong. | Tientsin. |
| Deli (Sumatra). | Shanghai. | |

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FIVE PER CENT. per Annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere, LONDON 52.—Threadneedle Street, E.C
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 1,00,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

CHURCH GATE STREET.

W. H. Townsend, Agent, J. A. Jeffrey, Accountant, | R. M. Roe, Assistant Acct. G. G. S. Forsyth do.

W. F. Skene, Assistant Accountant.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. for Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
JOHN WALTER. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY. | HANKOW. | PENANG. |
| BANGKOK. | HIOGO. | RANGOON. |
| BATAVIA. | ILOILO. | SAIGON. |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SANFRANCISCO |
| CALCUTTA. | MANILA. | SINGAPORE. |
| COLOMBO. | NAGASAKI. | SOURABHAYA. |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | TIENTSIN. |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | YOKOHAMA |

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £250,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH : 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interest or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.


## BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

| | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Last Half Yearly. Divid. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | | | Rs. | |
| Bank of Bombay | 120,000 | 500 | all | 10 p. c. } 1 bon. } | 1,190 |
| Bank of Bengal | 40,000 | 500 | all | 10 pr. ct. | 1,115xd |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 10 pr. ct. | 1,180 |
| Commercial Bank of India. | 10,000 / 15,000 | 100 | 100 / 75 | 8 p.c. | 98 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | | | | |
| Agra ..... | 1,00,000 | £2 | all | 3 pr. ct. | 2 |
| Charter Bank... | 40,000 | £20 | £20 | 10 pr. ct. | £20¼ |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ..... | 80,000 | £12½ | all | £1-5s. | |
| National Bank of India..... | 49,000 | £25 | £12½ | 8 pr. ct. | 295 |

PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar ..... | 200 | 1,250 | 1,250 | Yearly 75 | 1,193 |
| Albert Ginning Co. ..... | 100 | 500 | all | 18 pr. ct. | 45 |
| Albert (Currachee) ..... | 200 | 1,100 | 1,100 | Rs 80 | 900 |
| Bellary ..... | 167 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd 14 x | 17) |
| Bhowanagger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld | 550 | 220 | 250 | 35 | 275 |
| Bombay Cotton Broach Cawnpore Press Co., Ld..... | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | dv Rs12½ | 91 |
| Broach City Prose Co., Ld | 500 | 200 | 200 | 18 | 180 |
| Colaba ..... | 500 | 200 | 200 | dvRs12½ | 19½xd |
| Kwe India ..... | 500 | 1,880 | 1,880 | dvdRs10 | 215 |
| English Press and Manfg.... | 400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 | 1,2 0 |
| Fort ..... | 150 | 200 | ... | dvd Rs 8 | 80 |
| French ..... | 300 | 8,500 | 500 | '25+80 | 750 |
| Harvey and Sabapathy ... | 450 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs30 | 45 xd |
| Hazari Press Co., Ld. ..... | 700 | 450 | 450 | dvdRs30 | 335 |
| Khanguna .. | 240 | 100 | 100 | Rs15 | 7140xd |
| Mahuva Press Co., Ld..... | 300 | 450 | 450 | Rs 60 | 460 |
| Mahimadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld. ... | 300 | 900 | all | 15 pr. ct. | 195xd |
| Mercantile ..... | 500 | 500 | 500 | 53 | 70 |
| Mofussil Co. ... | 625 | 125 | 125 | dvd Rs 4 | 70 |
| Munmar d ..... | 125 | 400 | 400 | dvd Rs25 | 395 |
| New Bora ..... | 100 | 250 | 15 | 15 | 245 |
| New Indian .... | 00 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs20 | 535xd |
| Prince of Wales, Sabapathy (Bellary) .... | 00 | 125 | 125 | Rs 15 | 155 |
| Sassoon..... | 150 | 500 | 0 | 20 | 385xd |
| Sind and Panjab Co. ..... | 500 | 500 | 500 | 7 | 0 370 |
| Sind ..... | 100 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 595 |
| Sorab Woollen Mills ..... | 300 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 125 | 2,0 0xd |
| Surat City Press Co., Ld. | 400 | 2,000 | 750 | 60 | 425 |
| Volkart ..... | 210 | 250 | 250 | Nil. | 75 |
| | 37 | 200 | all | 12 Rs 74 | 195xd 1,025xd |

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock..... | ... | £100 | .. | ... | ... |
| B. B. and C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares ... | ... | £10 | ... | ... | .. |
| Ahmedabad Prantej Ry. , | ... | 500 | 500 | 4 pr. ct. | 510 |
| Tapti Valley Railway Co. | ... | 350 | 350 | 4 pr. ct. | 297 1-2 |

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | Half yearly | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad A 1 9 | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 75 |
| Alliance ..... | 1,500 | 1,100 | all | ... | 375 |
| Anglo-Indian ... | 1,315 | ... | 0 | Nil | 40 |
| Aurungabad S., & M. Co., Ld | 815 | 1,000 | 1,00 | 60 | 1,000 |
| Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Belgaum) ..... | 871 | 60 | al | 9 per ct. | |
| Berar Manfg Co., Ld ..... | 2,750 | 550,000 | 2)0 | Rs. 15 | 185xd |
| Bombay United ..... | 90 | 1,000 | 1,00 | 1vd Rs.4 | 500 |
| Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co. .. | 90 | 600 | 80 | 1vd Rs.2 | 520 |
| Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld..... | 500 | 1,000 | 1,00 | ... | 50 |
| Britannia Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.5 | 92 |
| Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd..... | 650 | 1,000 | 1,00 | 10 per ct. | 1,250 |
| Central India ... | 1,000 | 500 | 50 | dvd Rs.4 | 1,385 |
| Dana Mills Co. Ld. ..... | 800 | 1,000 | 1,00 | 1vd Rs.5 | 635 |
| City of Bombay Mills ..... | 800 | 1,000 | 1,00 | dvd Rs.5 | 815 |
| Colaba Land & Mills ..... | 4,000 | 700 | ... | Nil | 455 |
| Coorla Mills .. | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.50 | 576 |
| Currimbhoy Mill ..... | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.50 | 815 |
| David Mill ..... | 1,400 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs.25 | 410 |
| Dinshaw Manfg. and Pressing Co., Ld..... | 400 | 250 | all | dvd Rs.20 | 25 |
| Dhun Mills ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 350 |
| Empress ..... | 2,100 | 500 | 500 | dvd 10 | 960 |
| Framjee Petit.. | 1,250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.20 | 900 |
| Hindustan ..... | 875 | 1,000 | 1,00 | Nil | 5 0 |
| Hirjee Manufg. Mills ..... | 750 | 500 | 500 | 40 | 650 |
| Howard and Bullough ... | 1,500 | 500 | 500 | 35 | 550 |
| Hope Mills ..... | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 1,15 |
| Hy. Sassoon ..... | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 | 950 |
| Imperial Cotton ... | 900 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs.15 | 350 |
| Indian Manfg.. | 00 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd 35 | 824 |
| Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld. ... | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.50 | 62 |
| James Greaves ... | 1,100 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 985 |
| Jafier Alli ..... | 600 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs.20 | 23 |
| Jeejeebhoy Manufacturing Co. | 1,800 | 250 | 250 | dvd Rs.75 | 185 |
| Jeewraj Balloo.. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | no dvd | 700 |
| Jubilee Mills Co., Ld..... | 845 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 375 |
| Khandesh ..... | 750 | 1,500 | 500 | dvd Rs.30 | 790 |
| Kinnaird Manfg. Co. ... | 400 | 250 | 250 | 65 | 8 0xd |
| Khatao Mackanjee ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.20 | 585 |
| Leopold ..... | 3,500 | 100 | 100 | 7 1-2 | 212 |
| Lord Reay Mills | 415 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 675 |
| Lokmanya Spinning & Weaving Co. ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.50 | 1,030 |
| Madhowji Dharamsey ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.100 | 3,100 |
| Mahalaxmee ... | 630 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 200 |
| Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga) ..... | 8,450 | 500 | 500 | 15 pr ct. | ... |
| Manockjee Petit ..... | 4,00 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd 70 | 2,215 xd |
| Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co, Ld., Amraoti .... | 300 | 100 | 115 | dvd Rs.10 dvd Rs. 5 | 95 1-4 |
| Mazagon ..... | 5,000 | 250 | | | |
| Morarji Goculdas ..... | 1,050 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.60 | 1,800 |
| Mysore S. & M. Co., Ld..... | 4,000 | 250 | 250 | dv Rs.1 | |
| Madura Mills... | 7,770 | 100 | 100 | Nil | |
| National ..... | 500 | 1,000 | 1,0 0 | Nil | pa 525 |
| New Great Eastern..... | 1,600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1 a. 0 | 400 |
| Oriental..... | 5,725 | 625 | 625 | dvd Nil | 325 |
| Presidency Mills Co.(Ld). | 742 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs50 | 1,050 xd |
| Queen Mills ... | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs40 | 715 |
| Rhoon Mills ... | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs4 | 1,000 |
| Saraswati Mills ..... | 1,250 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 500 |
| Sassoon..... | 1,400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs5 | 7 5 |
| Shahpore Mills | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs80 | 1,930 |
| Soonderdas..... | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | yrly Rs50 | 690 |
| Southern India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 210 |
| Southern Mahratta ..... | 1,312 | 250 | 250 | dv Rs.12 | 320 |
| Sun Mills, Ld. | 1,300 | 250 | 250 | Rs.5 | 250 |
| Standard Mills Co. ..... | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | 15 | 240 |
| Star of India ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 80 |
| Swadeshi Mills | 3,000 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs.20 | 625 |
| Sassoon and Alliance ..... | 3,000 | 500 | 5 0 | dvd Rs.15 | 400 |
| Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co..... | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 0 |
| Union Mills Ld. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.20 | 3.0 |
| Venishanker Lukhmidhanker Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld. ... | 900 | 500 | 900 | dvd Rs40 | 410xd |
| Victoria Mills.... | 550 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 2425 |
| Western India. | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.30 | 475 |
| Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld. ..... | 400 | 250 | all | dvd Rs10 | 250 |
| Wadia Mills ... | 1,000 | 500 | 1,000 | | |

THE following are Public Works postings :—Lieutenant Rooke, R. E. Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade temporary rank, is transferred from the North-Western Railway to the Ghaziabad-Moradabad Railway. Lieutenant Cowie, R. E., Assistant Engineer, and Grade, is transferred to the Revenue and Agriculture Department for employment in the Survey Department, Mr. Currie, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is, on return from leave, posted to the North-Western Railway. Mr. Hodges, Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank, is appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Kohat and Bunnu Railway the Survey. Mr. Harman, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, (Superintendent of Works), is appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Bara-Ajmere and Marwar Railway Survey. Mr. G. Thompson, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, and Mr. Addis, Assistant Engineer 3rd grade are transferred from the Vizianagram-Raipur Railway Survey to the Kohat and Bunnu Railway Survey. Messrs. Baij Nath and Bejoy Nath Sankar passed students of Thomason College have been appointed to the Public Works Department as Assistant Engineers 3rd grade and posted respectively to Assam and the Central Provinces.

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 4m. Sun sets, 5h. 24m. High water, 5-47m., 7-9a. Low water, 1-11a.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Vadala entered the dock yesterday. The steamer Satranji left the dock on Sunday, and the steamers Chanda and Rudesheimer left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Bhundara entered and the steamer Letimbro, left the dock yesterday.

POLO.—The ground will be reserved for practice to-day.

ESCAPE OF AN INMATE OF THE SASSOON REFORMATORY.—Vithal Babaji, aged 15 years, who was confined in the Sassoon Reformatory, escaped from the confinement on Saturday last.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The fourth Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court were formally dissolved yesterday. The fifth Sessions commences on Monday, the 21st instant.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.—An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Medical Union will be held at the above place at 5 p. m. to-day, to discuss the present position of Professor Haffkine's plague prophylactic inoculation.

THE MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of October 1,898, was 4493 the daily avarage being 145. new admissions 1023; Parsees 889; Hindoos, 1832; Mahomedans, 981; Christians, 701; 46 Children were vaccinated this month.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mr. F. Hogan, manager of the Sirdar Carbonic Gas Factory, residing at Medows Street, has reported to the police the theft of Rs. 131 in cash, and currency notes which he had deposited in a safe in the factory at Reay Road on Saturday last before he went to a Masonic Lodge. When he returned, he found that the safe was open and its contents missing. The police are making enquiries into the matter.

A HEARTLESS PARENT.—On Sunday morning a police naik was going his rounds across the open ground, west of Morland Road segregation camp, when his attention was attracted by the crying of a babe. He approached the spot whence the cry was issuing, and in the long grass he found a babe wrapped up in a piece of red cloth. The fact was reported to Inspector Wilkins, who had the baba removed at once to the St. Joseph's Foundling Home, Mazagon. The police are making enquires as to the whereabouts of the heartless parents who abandoned their child.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music this evening. Under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p. m. :—

| | |
|---|---|
| March.....To the Front | Home |
| Fantastic Dance.....Dodo | Buck |
| Selection .....The Mikado | Sullivan |
| Valse .....Au pays des Chansons | Fahrbach |
| Selection .....A Runaway Girl | Carell |
| Polka .....The Dragoons | Fahrbach |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, PORBUNDER.—During the month of October last the number of patients that were treated in this dispensary was 2,237, among them the number of new admissions was 665 classified as stated below :—

| Castes. | Men. | Women | Children | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hindoos ..... | 200 | 147 | 219 | 566 |
| Mussalmans ..... | 43 | 7 | 35 | 85 |
| Parsees ..... | 3 | 1 | 7 | 11 |
| Other castes ..... | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 |
| Total..... | 247 | 156 | 262 | 665 |

The average daily attendance was 74·0.

A DISHONEST BILL-COLLECTOR.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Withoo Ganoo, a peon in the employ of the Byculla Education Society's Press, was charged before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourch Presidency Magistrate, with criminal breach of trust and misappropriation in respect of Rs. 10. The accused was a recovery peon in the Press. In March last he was entrusted with a bill of Rs. 10 to be recovered from the Western Dairy Company. He recovered the money, but misappropriated the same to his own use, and absconded from Bombay in April last. A few days back he returned to Bombay, when he was arrested at the instance of Mr. F. S. Fairfield, Superintendent of the Press. The accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

A DISHONEST CARRIER.—At the Esplanade P lice Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Satu Tooka, a Hindu labourer, was charged with committing criminal breach of trust in respect of goods entrusted to him by nine different persons. It appeared from the evidence that the accused was working in the markets as a labourer, and was in the habit of making away with the goods entrusted to him by purchasers and appropriating the sams to his own use. In the beginning of the present month, Parsee, named Shapurji Sorabji, engaged him for carrying to his house some articles of clothing of the collective value of Rs. 27, but instead of taking the goods to their proper destination misappropriated them. On the matter being reported to the police the accused was arrested, and his previous delinquencies were brought to light. There were nine separate charges against the accused, but only three were inquired into. The magistrate convicted him on all the three counts, and sentenced him to an aggregate term of two years and three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED CHEATING.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged Alimahomed Goolamali, a Cutchee broker, Ismailji Sooltanali, a native of Ahmedabad, Shamji Tejpal, another Cutchee broker and Mohanji Odhowji, a speculator with cheating Hirji Khetsey on the 2nd instant and thereby inducing him to deliver 150 bags of rice of the value of Rs. 930. Superintendent Grennan prosecuted, while Mr. D. D. Davur barrister-at-law defended the third accused. Superintendent Grennan stated that the first two accused had started a bogus firm and had swindled several traders to the extent of 1100 bags of rice. He applied that the case be remanded in order to enable him to make further enquiry in the matter. Mr. Davur submitted that the court had no deal with the charge relating to 150 bags only and they had nothing to do with the 1100 bags. Mr. Davur then applied for the release of the accused on bail. The magistrate adjourned the case till the 10th instant, and admitted the accused to bail in the sum of Rs. 2,000 each, and one security for the same amount.

## HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY.)

A RULE FOR CONTEMPT AGAINST THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

GANGJIBHOY POONJA VS. THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

MR. D. D. DAVAR, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, applied for a rule *nisi*, calling upon the Municipal Commissioner and his inspector to show cause why they should not be committed for contempt of court. Mr. Davar said that an interim injunction was granted by the court on the 12th ult., restraining the Municipal Commissioner from entering upon the plaintiff's premises, an uninhabited house, for the purpose of laying drains. A copy of the court's order was served on the Commisioner and the Municipal inspector in charge of the work, but no attention was given to it at the time. The work was, however, stopped on 13th and 14th, but on the three subsequent days, the work was completed. Mr. Davar having read several affidavits in support of his application, said he had to apply for an order for contempt, as the plaintiff, after the former order of the court, was certainly entitled to have had the work stopped at the time, as the Commissioner, if he did not feel justified in doing so, could have shown cause against the order.

His lordship asked if Mr. Davar wished to arrest the Commissioner in person. (A laugh.)

Mr. Davar said he was entitled to a rule *nisi* calling upon the Commissioner to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt.

His lordship said it was evident that the Municipal Commissioner was advised that, under the Municipal Act, he had full power to enter the premises.

Mr. Davar submitted that, under the rule, the real question was whether the injunction having been issued, the Commissioner was entitled to act in defiance of it, when it was open to him to have had the rule set aside.

His lordship, in disposing of the application, granted the rule applied for as against the acting Municipal Commissioner and Mr. Cluley, the Municipal inspector, calling upon them to show cause why they should not be committed for contempt, or otherwise dealt with, for breach of the injunction of the 12th October. His lordship said he thought the best thing would be to allow the rule to stand over till the suit was disposed of, as the work done could not now be undone. It was purely a question of the interpretation of the Municipal Act, and if the Commissioner had been in the right, then the rule must fall to the ground.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

| | Wards, | No. of Attacks. | No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague. | Total Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | Upper Colaba ..... | 0 | 0 | |
| | Mid & Lower Colaba | 0 | 0 | |
| | Fort, Southern ..... | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| | Fort, Northern .. | 1 | 0 | |
| | Esplanade..... | 0 | 0 | |
| B | Mandvie..... | 0 | 1 | |
| | [illegible] | 0 | 0 | |
| | Umarkhady [illegible] | 2 | 0 | 26 |
| | Dongri ..... | 0 | 1 | |
| C | Market ..... | 1 | 1 | |
| | Dhobi Talao ..... | 0 | 0 | |
| | Fanaswady ..... | 0 | 1 | 16 |
| | Bhuleshwar..... | 0 | 0 | |
| | Khara Talao ..... | 0 | 0 | |
| | Kumbarwada..... | 0 | 0 | |
| D | Khetwady..... | 0 | 0 | |
| | Girgaum ..... | 0 | 0 | |
| | Chowpatty ..... | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | Walkeshwar ..... | 0 | 0 | |
| | Mahaluxmi ..... | 0 | 0 | |
| E | Mazagon ..... | 0 | 0 | |
| | Tarwady ..... | 0 | 0 | |
| | Second Nagpada .... | 0 | 0 | |
| | Kamathipura ..... | 2 | 0 | 14 |
| | Tardeo ..... | 0 | 0 | |
| | Byculla ..... | 0 | 0 | |
| | First Nagpada ..... | 0 | 0 | |
| F | Parel ..... | 0 | 0 | |
| | Sawree ..... | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| | Sion..... | 0 | 0 | |
| G | Mahim ..... | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| | Worlee ..... | 0 | 0 | |
| | Water Division ..... | 0 | 0 | |
| | N.-R. & Unknown ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | HOSPITALS. | | | |
| | Jain..... | | 1 | |
| | Jain Parel ..... | | 1 | |
| | Arthur Road..... | | 1 | 16 |
| | Modykhana..... | | 1 | |
| | Marwadi Fatehpur... | | 1 | |
| | Maratha ..... | | 4 | |
| | Total..... | 7 | 13 | 91 |
| | Total plague deaths to date... | 31,894 | 28,089 | |
| | Same date last year ..... | 18 | 14 | 107 |

The following notice has been issued at Surat :—

In order that effect may be given to the wish of Government that persons who produce satisfactory references may be admitted to surveillance on their arrival from infected areas, the following addition is made to the existing surveillance rules in force in the Surat District :—

Persons arriving from infected places will be admitted to surveillance if they produce a certificate in the form given below signed by

(a) a justice of the Peace ;
(b) a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation ;
(c) a Barrister or Vakil of the High Court ;
(d) a Fellow of the Bombay University ;
(e) any Government Officer holding a Gazetted appointment
(f) any person on whom Government has conferred an Honorary title.

The certificate should be in the following form :—

I guarantee that Mr. (name in full, age, caste and occupation of traveller) is proceeding to (town or village in Surat District, giving address as fully as possible) and that on arrival he will appear daily for 10 days before the Plague authority authorized to keep travellers under surveillance at his destination, unless such plague authority exempts him from daily attendance.

Signature of guarantor.
Designation of guarantor.
Permanent address of guarantor.

This arrangement is in addition to the existing arrangement by which travellers can give local references on arrival at Railway Stations in the Surat District. The right of travellers to give such references is not cancelled.

(Sd) J. MCNEIL.
Dist. Magistrate, Surat.

DAMAUN.

On the cordon being removed on Thursday last, about five hundered Hindoos went to Kunta, a British custom post, and worshipped Shankar's duzy in the Kunteshwar temple there, and distributed money in charity ; and a large number of persons who were unable to secure passes from Mr. Judge to cross the cordon, left for Bombay and other places. Persons coming to Daman before they present themselves for the medical examination of Dr. Cunha at Dabhel are still examined by the Medical Officer at Vapi station and have to wait for some time to obtain Mr. Thacker's permission to wend their way. On Sunday morning about four hundred machans (fisherwomen) waited on Dr. Pinto the Pingue Commissioner, and thanked him heartily for having kept his word in removing the cordon. They represented that the Kunta authorities prevented some of them to carry dry fish with them, whereupon Dr. Pinto promised them to bring the matter at once to the notice of the Surat authorities who, he was sanginne, would remove any obstacle in their way of proceeding to Nagar Havali district with their stock of fish.

## BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDER.

Bombay, 7th November, 1898.

There will be drill in the Town Hall for recruits this evening from 5-30 p.m.

(Signed) T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR E. F. NICHOLSON COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 5th November, 1898.

1. The Battalion will parade for a march out at the Gymkhana, end of the parade ground at 4-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 12th instant.

2. Arms and Accoutrements will be issued to members of the Corps at Head-quarters between the hours of 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. daily, Sundays excepted.

No Arms, &c, will be issued to members unless they apply in person.

3. Non-Commissioned Officers and Volmteers who bring bottles with them will be supplied with Rangoon oil.

4. The Prospectus of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association has been received and may be seen at Head-Quarters.

5. The following promotion will take effect in the byeliest section from this date :—Byclist P Soundy to be Lce Corpl to complete establishment.

6. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at Head-quarters at 6 o'clock this evening.

7. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows :—

No 1491 Vol R M Kennedy and No 4492 Vol J W Patterson to H Company.

No 1481 Vol C J Alfrey and No 4490 Vol R H Lillywhite to D Company.

8. Captain R W L Dunlop, having returned from leave of absence resumes command of D Company from this date.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 8th November, 1898.

The following drills will take place this week :—

No. 1 Company Town Hall Compound.

1. To-morrow at 6 30 a.m.—Instructions in Laying.

Thursday at 8-45 p.m.—40-pr R M L Gun drill.

No. 2 Company Nesbit Road Head Quarters.

To-day and Thursday at 8-45 p.m.—40-pr R M L Gun drill and laying.

2. The Signalling Class will parade in front of the High Court on Thursday next the 10th instant at 6-45 a.m. for inspection by the Adjt.

3. The following Regimental Order is republished for information :—Recruits to be eligible for the class firing prize must fire the Recruits Course within two months of joining the Corps provided the range is available.

4. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from 1st November 1898 :—No 625 Gr J George.

5. The Committees of the Carbine Association and Spoon Competitions will meet at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, on Wednesday evening next the 9th instant at 6 30 p.m.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

PAPER floors are increasing in popularity, which is readily explained by the many advantages they possess over wooden flooring. An important advantage consists in the absence of joint, whereby accumulations of dust, vermin, and fungi, dangerons to health are done away with. The new paper floors are bad conductors of heat and sound, and, in spite of their hardness, have a linoleumlike, soft feel to the foot. The cost is considerably lower than that of floors made of hard wood. The paper mass receives a small addition of cement as binder and is shipped in bags in powder form. The mass is stirred into stiff paste, spread out on the floor, pressed down by means of rollers, and painted with oakwood, nutwood, or mohogany colour after drying.

## THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 7TH OF NOVEMBER, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 15.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates

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COLD DRINKS,
WHISKEYS, BRANDIES,
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# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 7.

WE reported under Saturday evening's date the latest news received through Reuter, and now append our usual weekly statement of the American Cotton crop :—

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

| | 1898. | 1897. | 1896. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Week's Receipts | 4,43,000 | 384,000 | 208,000 |
| " " to U. Kingdom | 139,000 | 127,000 | 143 000 |
| " " to Continent | 176,000 | 174,000 | 90,000 |
| Total receipts since 1st Sept. | 2,936,000 | 2,430,000 | 2,616,000 |
| exports to U. K. do. | 865,000 | 755,000 | 852,000 |
| " to Continent do. | 75 ,000 | 75 ,000 | 611,000 |
| Stock in the Ports | 1,060,000 | 776,000 | 1,097,000 |

Total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 4ht inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

| | 1898. | 1897. | 1896. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total supply of all kinds | 3,641,000 | 2,750,700 | 3,277,930 |
| " Surats | 72,000 | 49,410 | 1,57,240 |

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

| | 1898. | 1897. | 1896. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stock in Liverpool | 535,000 | 419.010 | 418.120 |
| " London | 5,000 | 2,800 | 10,000 |
| American Afloat | 430,000 | 347,500 | 485,000 |
| East Indian | 2,000 | 1,500 | 5,500 |
| Total | 1,72,000 | 770,810 | 918,620 |
| Price of Mid.-Americans | 3d. | 3 1-4d. | 4 9-16d. |
| " Good Dhollerahs | 2 9-16d. | 2 29-32d. | 2 13 16d. |
| Difference | 7-16d. | 11-32d. | 3-4d. |

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits at the Head Office. | Inc. Rs. | 6,38,112 |
| " " Branches | Dec. " | 5,49,343 |
| Other " | Dec. " | 27,33,472 |
| Government Securities | Dec. " | 9,49,043 |
| Other authorised " | Dec. " | 4,940 |
| Loans | Dec. " | 8,87,362 |
| Bills Discounted and Purchased | Inc. " | 2,12,316 |
| Balances with other Banks | Inc. " | 18,230 |
| Cash | Dec. " | 11,33,150 |

In presence of the improved demand for Money, the Cash Balance of the Presidency Bank fell off last week to the extent of over 11 1-4 lakhs at some 228 3-4 lakhs, compared with an increase in the preceding week of 21 lakhs, at 240 lakhs. To Public Deposits at the Head Office there was an addition of 6 1-4 lakhs ; but at the Branches there were withdrawals amounting to 5¼ lakhs, while Private Deposits were 27 1-4 lakhs lower. In Government Securities there was a decrease of 9½ lakhs ; and Loans were 8¾ lakhs less. Bills Discounted and Purchased increased to the extent of 2 lakhs.

COTTON.—A small business has been done in this staple to-day, 9 exporters purchasing 100 bales Broach at Rs. 141 1-4 per candy, 100 Khangaum at Rs. 128 1-2, 100 Pachora at Rs. 124 1-2, and 100 Akola at Rs. 128 ; and the mills taking 175 Khandeish at Rs. 128, 100 Akola at Rs. 126, 200 Broach at Rs. 142, 125 Julgaum at Rs. 121, 100 Jalna at Rs. 125, and 200 Akola at Rs. 128. Forward quotations show a decline of R.e 1 to Rs. 2 per candy.

The reports by wire from the Cotton-growing districts, to hand this morning, advise the absence of rain to be the cause of anxiety at Amraoti, where the weather is bright with no sign of rain. Cotton picking is general in Khangaon, Dhulia, and Jalgaon. At Dhollera the mornings are cold and dewy ; and at Barsi the weather is cloudy, but with no rain. Wheat is being sown at Hubli.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are dull in tone ; prices are stationary.

FREIGHTS.—Prices are firm. A line for November is reported done at 19s. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened quiet in tone at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 31-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' bill Credits. Business was on a very small scale all round, no transactions of importance being reported. At closing the market is quiet as follows :—

| | per Rupee. |
|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand | 1s. 3 31-32d. to 1s. 3 15-16d. |
| " Telegraphic | 1s. 3 15-16d. " |
| Credits 3 months' sight | 1s. 4 5-32d. " |
| Francs | 1·70 3-4 " |

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Although rates were reported at opening to be firm at 93 15-16 for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 93 7-8 for Account, they declined during the day, and closed at 93 3-4 for both cash and the Settlement ; Threes were unchanged.

SHARES.—There has been a marked upward movement in prices to-day ; Bank of Bombay are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 1,190 per share.

## BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 5th November, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 29th October, 1898 :—

| LIABILITIES. | Oct. 23, Rs. | Oct. 22, Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Capital | 100,00,000 | 100,00,000 |
| Reserve Funds | 74,00,000 | 74,00,000 |
| Special Reserve Fund | 4,93,750 | |
| Public Deposits at Head Office | 27,37,388 | 43,93,750 |
| Do. do. at Branches | 32,85,731 | 27,37,388 |
| Other Deposits | 313,20,238 | 315,85,736 |
| Post Bills | 2,226 | 6,351 |
| Credits, undrawn | 20,69,995 | 21,34,303 |
| Rs... | 613,34,793 | 587,52,518 |
| **ASSETS.** | | |
| Government Securities | 102,31,045 | 94,81,402 |
| Other authorised Securities | 34,90,649 | 34,85,709 |
| Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities | 54,01,329 | 55,63,585 |
| Loans do. do. | 120,57,582 | 111,70,920 |
| Bills Discounted and purchased | 56,05,891 | 58,18,2 7 |
| Dead Stock | 4,15,355 | 4,15,355 |
| Stamps and Stationery | 21,792 | 21,775 |
| Bullion | | |
| Balances with other Banks | 1,03,419 | 1,2 ,679 |
| Cash | 210,07,733 | 228,74,585 |
| Rs.. | 613,34,798 | 587,52,518 |

## RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana Holkar, ScindiaNeemuch, RewariFerozepore and CawnporeAchnera State Railways)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd September 1898, on 1,573·94 Miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings [estimated.] | Total Earnings |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total traffic for the week | 1,36,000 | 1,90,000 | 4,000 | 3,30,000 |
| Or per mile of Railway | 81 | 114 | 2 | 197 |
| For previous 8 weeks of half-year. | 10,05,185 | 15,76,797 | 35,707 | 23,17,688 |
| Total for 9 weeks | 11,41,184 | 17,66,797 | 39,707 | 23,47,688 |
| Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year | 1,07,612 | 1,47,166 | 5,601 | 2,60,379 |
| Per mile of Ry. do. | 64 | 88 | 3 | 155 |
| Total to corresponding date do. | 10,65,178 | 17,28,016 | 66,300 | 28,60,494 |

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 69,621
Ditto to date ..... " 87,194

## PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15th October, 1898, on 17·28 Miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings [estimated.] | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total traffic for the week | 300 | 200 | ... | 500 |
| Or per mile of Railway | 17 | 12 | ... | 29 |
| For previous 14 weeks of half-year. | 4,783 | 3,422 | 11 | 7,216 |
| Total for 15 weeks... | 5,083 | 2,622 | 11 | 7,716 |
| Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year | 197 | 301 | 10 | 508 |
| Per mile of Ry do. | 11 | 17 | 1 | 29 |
| Total to corresponding date do. | 4,623 | 2,589 | 67 | 7,279 |

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 8
Increase to date ..... " 437

## INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Week ending 22nd October, 1898.

| Description. | 1898. | 1897. | Inc. for the week. | Dec. for the week. | Aggregate Inc. | Aggregate Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Miles Open ... | 988 | 940 | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Passengers, Parcels, &c. | 40,735 | 54,351 | ... | 13,616 | ... | 1,68,614 |
| Goods | 67,620 | 59,172 | 8,448 | .. | ... | 1,44,287 |
| Other earnings | 3,776 | 3,477 | 299 | .. | 5,132 | ... |
| Total for week | 1,12,131 | 1,17,000 | ... | 4,869 | ... | ... |
| Aggregate ... | 15,87,078 | 18,94,847 | ... | ... | ... | 3 07,769 |

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAWA—October 24, at Tuticorin, the wife of Dr H Bawa, F R C S, etc., of the Ceylon Medical Service, of a son
HANSON—October 28, at Seoni-Chapara, the wife of C O Hanson, Forest Service, of a daughter.
SLIGHT—November 3, at Fairfield, Bangalore, the wife of A M Slight, I C S, of a daughter.
SYMONDS—October 28, at Shillong, the wife of Captain C W H Symonds, Survey of India, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GILES—FRASER—October 19, at St Thomas' Church, Calcutta, by the Rev A Van de Margel, S J, Michael Joseph Giles to Constance Macpherson, eldest daughter of J MacP Fraser.

DEATHS.

CROAL—October 18, at the Ripon Hospital, Simla, of locomotor ataxy, Frank Molyson, youngest son of David Croal Esq, Proprietor of the "Haddingtonshire Courier," Haddingtonshire, Scotland, aged 33 years.
RING—October 16, at Rawalpindi, from the effects of illness contracted on service in the Tirah Campaign, Lieutenant-Colonel James Ring, Royal Army Medical Corps.

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.


# The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1898.


THE African fever having subsided we must be prepared for fresh troubles in Peking. The diplomatic body has made a great demand on the Board of Foreign Affairs for the removal of the "rebellious" Chinese troops from the Metropolitan Province. The Foreign Ministers are said to threaten that if this demand be not complied with, steps will be taken to secure the railway from Peking to the Coast ; in other words, the Legation Guards will seize the railway, which will be used to bring additional troops to the Capital of the Empire. If that step be contemplated, we are within a measurable distance of the military occupation of Peking by the Foreign Powers, a step as momentous, and as full of unforeseen consequences, as the deposition and deportation of the Khedive Ismail by France and England in the beginning of the eighties. It is to be noticed that we now hear for the first time that Chinese troops are rebellious. Hitherto we have only been told that they were, a "rabble," apparently because some soldiers attacked Europeans and attendants of the Legations, and that the Chinese authorities pleaded that they could not detect or point out the perpetrators. This contumacy towards the Legation since Cossacks and Marines were ostentatiously brought into the city in procession to "overawe" the population, is now apparently regarded, not as disorderly behaviour, but as rebellion. Rebellion against whom ? Against the Chinese Government, or against the Legations in their martial array ? As yet we have no information on that point. Nor are we told which Power will supply the troops to be brought to Peking by the railway from Tien-tsin. Russia with 22,000 men at Port Arthur—and at Neu-Chwang—and a hundred thousand to draw upon in and around Vladevostock and in Manchuria, could alone undertake at short notice to occupy Peking in force.

By the China mail that arrived yesterday, we learn that the Empress-Dowager and her advisers at once took the precaution of reinforcing the already considerable garrison of Peking by a picked body of 10,000 men, when the Legation Guards were brought to the capital in disregard of the warning and remonstrances of the Tsung li-Yamen. The object was to reassure the population of the city by showing them that the Government had provided a sufficient counterpoise to the armed guards of the Foreign Ministers. There were already 50,000 men in and around the capital, comprising the Peking Field Force, the Imperial Guards, the Banner Corps and the Chinese Green Banner Regiments. The 10,000 picked troops were under the personal command of Tung Lu, the Genenlisso. It is difficult to suppose that the representatives of the Powers will undertake with a light heart to seize the railway between the Capital and Tien-tsing without first making adequate military provision to face the inevitable result of such an act. As we have said, Russia alone has troops within reach to profit by the universal chaos that must result from an attempt, whether successful or otherwise, to seize the railway in the presence of a Chinese army of over 60,000 men, by the ridiculously inadequate force at the disposal of the Legations. The armed Guards were certain to provoke suspicion, and sooner or later to become the mark for missiles. That was what happened with Sir Louis Cavagnari's escort of seventy-five Sikhs in Kabul A chance encounter led to a fight, and a massacre followed in due course ; the military occupation of the city by an avenging army, the revolt of the population and bloody reprisals. Three campaigns and sixty thousand troops did not suffice to restore the *status quo ante*. We cited that precedent when the proposal to send Legation Guards to Peking was mooted. We are now about to see the inevitable developments of the impossible situation created by disregarding in Peking the lesson conveyed in the tragic story of Sir Louis Cavagnari's Escort in the Capital of Afghanistan.

ALTHOUGH infanticide has been greatly checked in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, the provisions of the special Infanticide Act of 1870 are still in force in 415 villages. It has, however, been found possible to exempt eighty-five villages during the past year. Three entire districts have been exempted from the act and the number of "specially guilty" villages has fallen from twenty-four to twelve—a matter for congratulation. The population of the villages still suspected of destroying female children aggregates close on sixty thousand. The Inspector-General of Police claims an improvement in the proportion of girls under the age of six, the percentage of girl-population to total child-population having risen from 41·58 in 1896 to 42·46 in 1897. The applied tests show that the figures of the proclaimed districts compare favourably with those of the entire province, while the death-rate of the infant female population is found to be actually lower on the whole than the provincial death-rate. These facts seem to indicate that female infanticide has been but little practised in the past year. Anyhow there were cases judicially tried and no cases reported. The Local Government however, fears that this may perhaps be due to a lack of vigilance and suggests closer supervision. As regards Mainpuri, efforts have been made to improve the administration of the Act, the returns of which district were unfavourably commented on last year. It is reported that the registers are being revised and corrected, and steps taken more rigorously to enforce the carrying out of the rules. The figures of the year show that 179 girls under six died, as compared with 159 boys, and there was a decrease of '71 of girls at the end of the year. The district Commissioner notes that the percentage of deaths in the girl-population to total deaths has been increasing steadily since 1895, and that the figures point to undoubted infanticide. This condition of affairs calls for the closest attention of the local officials, and arrangements are to be made during the coming cold weather for the inspection of all the villages by the police or magisterial staff. At Korth in the Agra district, Mr. Gregson, the Police Supreintendent, is bound to admit that he believes infanticide is largely practised. The proportion of the sexes was such as to justify suspicion in his predecessor's time. But Mr. Gregson declares that nothing short of the imposition of a special police force will act as a deterrent on the inhabitants, who are lawless to a degree. The detailed report from Fategarh records Mr. Carew's belief that the Sombasi and Rathore *thakurs* in the district are still addicted to infanticide, and that the "Dola" marriage system continues to be obnoxious to the prejudices of these *thakurs*. The Commissioner does not agree with Mr. Carew on this point. He believes "Dola" marriages are no doubt not orthodox, but that they are at the same time not obnoxius ; that they are winked at, and the harder the times the more deliberate is the wink. No doubt the people have suffered from hard times, and the feeding of an extra mouth would make an appreciable difference. Some District Officers may have been slightly lenient, as the Lieutenant-Governor remarks ; but no matter how vigilant they might have been, the poor people easily succeed in evading them. Shortly before the birth of a child is expected, the women frequently journey to non-proclaimed villages, and if the child be a boy, it is well-nourished and brought safely back ; but a girl is disposed of in some mysterious way and the officials are seldom aware of it. In this way the real accuracy of the returns is impossible ; but the general results, so far as it is possible to test them, are gratifying.

REUTER tells us that the Spanish Peace Commissioners have virtually rejected the American demand for the cession of the Philippines. According to advices from home the United States Commissioners claimed the whole of the Philippines, and signified their readiness to assume the Philippine debt, provided Spain takes on herself the Cuban debt. This proposition met with strong objection from the Spaniards, who insisted that the United States ought to take over the Cuban debt, and to surrender to Spain all the Spanish war material in Cuba and Porto Rico. It was fully expected by the Spanish Government that the United States would accept the responsibility for the Cuban debt, and keen disappointment is said to be felt, now that the demands of the United States have become known. As a result of the declaration of the policy of the United States, Spain did not hope to profit much by the proceedings of the conference in Paris. Meantime in Manila the Revolutionary Philippine Government has ratified its declaration of independence with great rejoicings. If Spain is to placed in possession of the Philippines again Aguinaldo is prepared to show to the world that he and his people can govern the islands better than the Spaniards, and without their assistance or co-operation, and declares that he will fight to maintain this new governmeut, rather than again yield to Spanish rule. If the Americans decide to hold the islands, he will ask of them first that they grant the Philippines independence, the same as they promised to the Cubans, or autonomy under American protection. Failing this, he will ask such participation in American government as will render safe protection to the rights of the natives, and give them a say in the administration of the laws. The only threatening cloud above the horizon, says a Manila correspondent is that both leaders and people will become so imbued—even intoxicated—with the idea of independence by all their celebrations, proclamations, speeches and gatherings, that there will be serious difficulty in reconciling them even to American sovereignty.

MR. J. B. A. GRACIAS has just published a handy little volume dealing with the Governorship of Dom Joao de Castro in the three years beginning with 1545. The idea is to tell the story of the Portuguese Viceroy's rule after the fashion of the "Rulers of India." Mr. Gracias describes de Castro as the last Portuguese hero in the East—this though he dedicates his volume to Dom Affonso Henriques, Duke of Oporto, who during his administration in India as her last Viceroy, proved a worthy successor of the Portuguese of *espadas largas verdade e oiro* and won the esteem and respect of all classes of the people in Goa, not only for his wise initiative in pacifying the country, but for his amiable disposition and highly-cultured mind. Mr. Gracias does not claim originality for his work, though he might. There is he tells us a book dealing with de Castro, but so high-flown is its language, so exaggerative, that it mars the narrative, and so much is the author imbued with a kind of cult for the hero that anyone reading the book "in the light of philosophical criterion" will, in short, feel thankful that Mr. Gracias has come forward with a book which is free from the blemishes of the older work of de Andrade. Mr. Gracias claims for his work accuracy ; "that it has been stripped of all anecdotic savour." But in his anxiety to tell a plain story Mr. Gracias does sometimes allow his pen to make flourishes a la de Andrade. But these, as the author would have us believe are absolutely unintentional, being especially pathetic where he speaks of Portuguese territory in India as the microscopic remnants of a great Empire.

IT appears to have been decided to rebuild Khartoum ; not on the former site near the river, but on a rising ground, presumably more healthy, a little to the east residence, and at a little distance from the Nile. General Gordon said that if Khartoum had to be built over again he would prefer to build it at Omdurman, or some miles higher up than the confluence of the Blue and White Niles. The actual site was low-lying and very unhealthy, and the works necessary to improve it would be very costly. It is to be hoped that due consideration will be given to that opinion, before the final decision as to the future location of the new city be irrevocably taken. Very little attention is given to the selection of a site for a city, which usually comes into existence very much by chance. Alexander the Great made a wise choice when he laid the foundations of the city that bears his name to this day, on a part of the Egyptian coast which rendered it the emporium of the trade between the East and West. Peter the Great was not guided by as unerring an instinct when he founded St. Petersburg in a swamp, so that he might enjoy the pleasure of building a city on piles similar to those he had seen in Holland. He wanted the new capital to be "a window looking out upon Europe" from the old Muscovy, and it fulfilled that purpose fairly well. But it has never filled the place of Moscow in the affections of Holy Russia, while the frequent floods, the damp subsoil and the arctic climate in winter, make it an unhealthy and inclement city. Since the Eastern Soudan is to have a new capital, it would be worth while to institute a careful examination and comparison of the available sites before setting to work.

THE tendency in the rats of different parts of the city of Bombay to become immune is, we hear on good authority, becoming so pronounced, that when required for experimental purposes it is found necessary to procure rats from steamers coming from England. If this tendency continue and become general, the most potent agents hitherto in the dissemination of plague from house to house and from district to district will cease to operate, and the epidemic may be expected to die out. There is the possibility that large numbers of the population in the affected districts may likewise become more or less immune.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Clyde, with the English Mails of the 28th ultimo, left Aden for Bombay, at 6 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive at 5 a.m. on Saturday next.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Carthage (extra) left Aden at 7 a.m., yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m., on Saturday next. The passengers will be landed in the Victoria Dock.

MR. F. S. COPLESTON, I. C. S., succeeds the late Mr. Hosking as Judicial Commissioner, Lower Burma.

COLONEL H. ST. P. MAXWELL of the Assam Commission, who is due from leave on the 18th, goes to Manipur as Political Agent.

THE report of the Indian Famine Commission has now been printed, and its issue to officials and the public will shortly be made.

MR. COPLESTON, C. S., Officiating Judicial Commissioner, Lower Burma, has been confirmed in that appointment in place of the late Mr. Hosking.

THE terms of the Civil Service Cup next February will be on the same lines as in the past. The added money will be determined after the autumn meeting.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 15th October 1898, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1897 of 44,602 maunds and Rs. 17,515 in the earnings.

EXTREME cold for the time of the year is being experienced in the Western Himalaya-region. In Simla on Friday sleet and rain fell, causing a great drop in temperature.

GENERAL Tremenheere, whose death is announced, was an officer of the Royal Bombay engineers, who saw a good deal of service in Rajputana during th Mutiny.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR R. WESTMACOTT, has proceeded on short leave to Bombay, and Colonel Stewart Merwara Battalion, temporarily commands the Mhow District.

THE services of Mr. Clowes, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, Bengal, have been placed at the disposal of the Egyptian Government for a period of five years with effect from the 20th of October.

THE estimate for re-constructing the bridges on the Gauhati-Shillong cart road destroyed by the earthquake amounts to Rs. 55,579, and eighht bridges were taken in hand during the past year. The work is still in progress.

THE Government have sanctioned a grant of field service concessions to military escorts accompanying the Burma-Chinese Boundary Commission. The escort will be equipped on field service scale.

MAJOR H. D. FANSHAWE, 19th Hussars, late Assistant Military Secretary to the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Punjab, succeeds Major W. V. Dickinson in command of the Wellington Depot on the 18th instant.

COLONEL F. J. MORTIMER, R.A., Inspector-General of Ordnance, Madras, will be retired on pension on the 9th December on attaining the prescribed age. Colonel Mortimer is the last of the old Bombay Artillery.

THE construction of the Nowshera Dargai Railway which has been sanctioned, will be included in the programme of State railways to be constructed out of the Public Works budget allotments.

THE resolution settling certain points regarding exchange compensation allowance was passed by the Governor-General in Council on Friday. It will be published within the next few days.

AS might have been expected, after their huge score of the opening day, the Patiala cricket team found it unnecessary to return to the wickets, and after getting the Umballa men out twice on Friday won by 370 runs and an innings.

THE traffic earnings on the North-Western Railway for the week ending October 22nd were Rs. 6,85,542, being a reduction of Rs. 45,557 over the previous year. To date the total increase in the financial year is Rs. 24,14,376.

NEWS which reaches us from Assam points to one at least of the three local Gurkha battalions being transferred this cold weather to a North-West frontier station. We congratulate the Government on the step about to be taken, and trust that the two other battalions will be similarly moved in due course.

THE Viceroy during his short stay in Chittagong on the 12th instant will reply to addresses from the District Board and the Municipality. His Excellency will doubtless touch upon the advantages Chittagong has gained by the opening of the lower sections of the Bengal-Assam Railway.

TWO more vacancies in the Viceroy's Legislative Council have been filled : Mr. George Toynbee having been appointed to represent Bengal, vice Mr. Stevens and Mr. J. K. Spence from Bombay replacing Mr. H. E. M. James. The Madras vacancy due to Mr. F. Nicholson's not returning, has still to be filled

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. T. N. SPRATT, R.E., has been appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer in the Bombay Command Militaty Works, *vice* Colonel Greenstreet, who vacates his appointment on the 27th instant. Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Hart takes over temporary charge of the Quetta Circle from Lieutenant-Colonel Spratt.

THE N.-W. P. and Oudh Polo Tournament will be held at Meerut during the race week. Close upon ten teams have entered : one of these curiously enough is from a regiment that has a wing in the N.-W P. and another in the Punjab. As the headquarters of the regiment are in these Provinces there will be no difficulty about players from the Punjab detachment making up the team.

MR. DE RHE PHILLIPS, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, East Coast Railway, is transferred to the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts North-West Provinces and Oudh. On return from privilege leave, Mr. Goyder, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to that of the Government Examiner of Accounts, East Indian Railway. Mr. Slane, Officiating Examiner of Accounts, State Railway Stores, is transferred to the office of the Examiner of Public, Works Accounts, Punjab. Mr. Muirhead, Officiating Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Accounts, State Railway Stores.

THE High Court re-opened yesterday on the termination of the autumnal vacation. Mr. Justice Parsons, acting Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Ranade sat on the Appellate Side. Mr. Justice Candy, after disposing of a matter in the Sessions Court, Mr. Justice Strachey, Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee, and Mr. Justice Fulton presided in the four division courts on the Original Side. Sir Lewis Kershaw, the new Chief Justice, has not yet taken charge of his office, but will probably do so to-morrow.

WE understand that Mr. J. N. Tata has agreed to take over the agency of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Mills from Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit. To the latter the mill owes a sum of about eighteen lakhs of rupees, which will be repaid by instalments. Mr. Tata will receive the commission to which the former agent was entitled ; but he intends to set aside from the commission a sum of Rs. 25,000 per annum in furtherance of his "Post Graduate" scheme. The shares of the mill have gone up from Rs. 180 to Rs. 320 per share.

OUR Cuddapah correspondent gives a curious instance of a village scare with regard to indigo. It appears that a report was spread throughout the distric that a substitute for indigo had been discovered in England, and that consequently Government, with a view to putting a stop to the cultivation of the plant, would levy double kist on every field in which it was grown. The report was probably started by some rmerchants, who wished to "lull" the market. The ryots, however, believed there must be something in it, and this belief, with uncertainty as to the season, has made them fight shy of the crop.

THE surmise that further trouble would arise on the Afghan border of Waziristan has proved to be correct. The latest reports show that on the 1st instant a large body of Kabul Khel Waziris, notoriously one of the most lawless sections of the clan, raided into Khost from the Kurram side, capturing three flocks of sheep and goats belonging to the local Ghilzais. The raiders were pursued by the latter, aided by Khostwals and Afghan cavalry. The party were overtaken, but showed fight, and some of them had the inevitable Martini rifle which they used effectively enough, one Afghan officer and two sowars being killed. The Waziris got off without any losses. This makes the forth Waziri raid into Afghan territory in the space of a month.

THE Lahore paper writes ;—The suggestions made by the Art Conference held at Lahore in 1894 for the establishment of museums or show-rooms in which types of the work of the district should be kept, have been lately taken up again by the Bombay Government, along with the views submitted by the officers concerned ; but owing to the depletion of Local Board and Municipal funds consequent on the famine and plague, all practical steps have had to be postponed for the present. The suggestions of the Art Conference were :—"That whatever a craft of any importance is practised, a small show-room or branch museum should be established in which types of the work of the district should be kept. These show-rooms should be under the management of local bodies, and also be inspected by the School of Art authorities without whose sanction no examples should be kept as permanent types. (2). That scholarships be awarded to deserving and talented youths, who would proceed to the provincial Schools of Art for further instruction. In this way the wants of the whole community would be provided for, and the influence of the schools would penetrate to the remotest parts of India."

FURTHER details concerning the wounds caused by the Mauser rifle in the war between America and Spain go to prove that it is realy a merciful weapon. In a case under treatment by an American Army doctor in Cuba, the bullet penetrated the chest in front, and after passing through a lung emerged through the back without causing any sersous symptoms. Out of a certain 300 men wounded by the Mauser bullet only one man died. The bullet consists of a soft lead core surrounded by a complete nickel casing, and is said to be effective up to 4,000 yards.

THE *Militar-Zeitung* states that Turkey is about to complete the reorganisation recommended by Baron von der Goltz in 1887. This would increase the Army by 10½ reserve divisions, and will probably bring on an increase in the forces of Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro. Six brigade staffs have been ordered to take up their duties with the sixty one regiments of Kurdish Militia Cavalry, and a half or whole squadron of regular cavalry is to be attached to these troops for purposes of instruction.

THE Russians do not mince matters when they have to deal with rebellion. The territory of Ferghana and the region of Samarkand have been placed under the minor state of siege in consequence of the native attack on Russian troops at Andijan last spring. The military tribunal at Andijan, which has been engaged in trying the accomplices of the mullah who led the outbreak, has now been closed. Besides six principal culprits, who were promptly hanged, 546 others were arrested. Of these 131 were liberated after preliminary examination, leaving 415 to be tried. Of thess thirty-two were acquitted, 380 condemned to be hanged, and thees sentenced to imprisonment. Of the 380 condemned to death, 362 have been reprieved and sent to hard labour in Siberia for varions terms. A fine in money has also been imposed on the whole population of Ferghana.

WHATEVER hopes our statesmen may have based upon the Navy of Italy a few years ago, says the *Broad Arrow*, it grows increasingly evident that Italy is slowly but surely declining as a naval and military power. The country is suffering badly from heavy taxation, agriculture is failing to an alarming degree, and the Fleet, which ranked as the fourth in the world only a few years ago, is relatively and perhaps actually much weaker. The most recent proof of this lamentable decline in naval strength is the refusal of the Government to vote the money needed for Admiral Palumbo's programme of shipbuilding. The programme, which involved an outlay of 540,000,000 lire, over a period of eight years, has been abandoned, with the consent of the Minister of Marine ; but Admiral Palumbo's submission to the inevitable will blind no student of naval affairs. He has had to accept, in lieu of a steady building scheme, a small increase in the building votes for the current year. This no doubt is a mere sop, designed to cover the retreat from a policy which cannot be carried through for lack of funds. The building vote, it is stated, will be under 30,000,000 lire, and the acceptance of this compromise by the Admiral has barely averted a ministerial crisis. Had the building scheme been accepted, it would have been necessary to spend 67,000,000 lire for eight years, though a smaller vote might have sufficed in the preliminary stages of construction. After this it will cause no surprise to learn that the Budget is expected to show a deficiency of 17,000,000 lire, and that the Government hopes to cover this by special taxation, and a military service exemption tax.

THE Newchwang correspondent of the N. C. *Daily News* writes :—There is not much to say since I last had this pleasure, but I may repeat that the Russians are going on with their railway, and have prognosticated that it will be completed to Moukden before the winter. It does not seem possible, for we may have severe frost in a fortnight, and work will be very difficult when the ground gets hard. A large crane was towed to what has lately been called the Russian Settlement, on the 8th inst., and several more steamers have discharged sleepers, coal, etc., but the heavier material has not arrived yet. I suppose the crane, which it is said can lift a weight of eighty tons, will be placed in position. Meanwhile the owners of land at the said Russian settlement are treated quite a *la Russe* and if they dicline to sell at a certain price or demand anything higher than the would-be buyer may consider reasonable, the land is simply taken *nolens volens*. This may be allowable with Chinese owner's but cannot surely be submitted to by foreigners. What are the latter to do, however, for the Russians have a number of Cossacks and a collision would be in favour of the strongest force legality or equity notwithstanding. There is an idea that there will be trouble of some kind or other during the winter, and that a gunboat will be necessary to keep the peace.

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE POWERS AND CHINA.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The Diplomatic body in Peking has jointly made a demand to the Tsung-Li-Yamen for the removal of the rebellious Chinese troops outside the province of Sechili by the 15th instant.

The Foreign Ministers threaten that if their demand is not complied with, they will take steps to secure the railway from Peking to the coast.

## REPORTED MOBILIZATION OF TROOPS.

Nov. 7.

The newspapers report that General Forestier-Walker, commanding the Western district has been ordered to Mobilize the troops in his division.

## AMERICAN MARINES AT PEKING.

A force of American Marines with a Gattling gun has arrived at Peking.

## ABYSSINIAN AID TO THE DERVISHES.

A *Times* despatch from Harar dated 14th October says, that king Menelik sent food, clothes and necessaries to the Dervish refugees after they had been defeated at Ghedaref.

## THE TURKISH EVACUATION OF CRETE.

The last of the Turkish troops left Candia only under a British threat to bombard their barracks.

## THE MAILS.

ADEN, Nov. 6.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Clyde, with mails of the 28th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 6 p.m. to-day, and the s. s. Australia for Colombo and Australia, at 5 p.m. to-day.

## THE BANQUET TO LORD KITCHENER.

### LORD SALISBURY ON THE COST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 7.

The London correspondent of the *Pioneer* wires:—The brightest aspect of the Sirdar's Mansion House speech was the modest balance sheet he was able to present for the conquest of the Soudan. Against the expenditure of £2,500,000, he said we have 700 miles of railway property, equipped with rolling stock, estimated to be worth £3,000 a mile, and for the remaining £250,000 we have 2,000 miles of telegraph, six gunboats, other vessels and the Soudan. Lord Salisbury eulogised the Sirdar's finance, saying he believed Lord Kitchener was the only General who had fought a campaign £300,000 under the original estimate,

## THE FRENCH PRESS ON FASHODA.

The English Press comments on the Fashoda settlement are various but emphatic.

The *Times* insists that the evacuation is a tardy and ungracious reparation precluding any compensating concession. Even in the hinterland we meet France on equal terms. It is true that our policy assures France an outlet on the Nile, but only on the understanding that equivalent facilities are granted on the Congo. France thwarted the Soudan expedition and the work of governing Egypt and must cease her petty annoyances if she is to retain our friendship.

The *Standard* says the conversion of Ismail's half-starved conscripts into a magnificent fighting machine justifies England's pride and characterises Mr. Dupuy's manifesto as an adroit mixture of ideas and references to the forthcoming exhibition the sacred Russian alliance and internal legislation, all concealing the real position.

The *Daily Chronicle* says it is purely to France's interest to pacify England in China, Siam and elsewhere. Fashoda is a mere symbol of general unfriendliness, possibly entailed by the Russian alliance. Perhaps the best comment on the position of affairs is in the dockyards at Portsmouth and elsewhere, which are the scenes of incessant activity and crowded with workmen

## FRENCH PRESS VIEWS.

M. De Lanessan, an ex-Governor-General of Indo China, protests against the anglophobia of his countrymen, telling them that their material interests dictate the cultivation of the most friendly relations with their allies of the Crimea.

The French Press rejoices that the tension has been relieved but the forecasts of the future are gloomy and threatening.

M. Decotix, a prominent member of the Colonial Party, writing in the "Debats," laments that the French hope of negotiating several pending difficulties has been utterly dissipated and that the mutual relations of France and England have sustained a lasting blow.

The *Gaulois* attempts to realise the cost of a war with the first maritime power in the world, and confesses France is under-handed. It was a mistaken policy to have first abandoned Egypt and allowed England to establish herself and then protest against an usurpation which could easily have been prevented earlier.

The *Matin* ridicules the notion of France, which is unable to recover Alsace, now warring for Fashoda. The possibilities underlying it made Major Marchand's mission one of the most comic events of the close of the century.

The *Petit Journal* affirms that Russia through Count Lamsdorff while unwilling to offend England, supports French territorial demands on the Upper Nile, and has undertaken to demand a settlement of the usurpation question and the formal ratification of the Porte's suzerainty. It is stated that Major Marchand came to Cairo to urge, that owing to the distance from the coast and river, communication which exists merely on the sufferance of England, made the retention of Fashoda impossible.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Mazagon left here this afternoon for Bombay.

SUEZ, Nov. 5.

The City Line steamer City of London, left here for Bombay this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair, left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, 4th evening.

HONGKONG, Nov. 7.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Bombay, (extra), arrived here yesterday evening.

SINGAPORE, Nov. 7.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Brindisi, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

ADEN, Nov. 6.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix, from Bombay arrived this morning.

Nov. 7.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Carthage, (extra) from London, left Aden at 6 a.m. on the 7th, and is expected to arrive here at 7 a.m. on Saturday the 12th instant.

COLOMBO, Nov. 5.

The Austrian Lloyd's Company's s. s. Trieste, from Japan left for Bombay this evening.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Bhownuggur | 2 13-32 |

The Manchester Market has been firm.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2½ per cent. Consols | 109 11-16 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 102 |
| 2½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 113½ |
| 3½ per cent. Rupee Paper | 61 5-8 |
| Bar Silver | 28 1-8 |

The sum of about £1,100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

## LORD ELGIN'S FAREWELL TO THE SIMLA CORPORATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 7.

The following is the reply made by H. E. the Viceroy to the address presented by the Simla Municipality on his departure to-day :—I find it difficult to convey to you as I should wish to do, my grateful sense of the kindness with which the address which has just been read, is full. In the first place, I have to thank you for coming here. I remember well meeting you or your predecessors in office in this room in April 1894, and receiving your welcome, and it is a great satisfaction to me that I should not leave Simla without an opportunity of bidding you good-bye. In the second place, I have to thank you for the appreciative manner in which you have spoken of the labours of the Government of India during the years which have elapsed since we last met. I cannot deny, that even in the peaceful atmosphere which you enjoy, there have been times when we have been very anxious, very hard-pressed in many ways. It is not for me to say how we have got out of our difficulties ; to my mind all that a man is entitled to say of himself is, that he has not consciously done less than his best. Success or failure are terms we must leave to others. You, Gentlemen, have been good enough to express satisfaction with our exertions in the various matters of administration with which we have had to deal, and I thank you on my own behalf, and that of my colleagues. The favourable verdict of friends and neighbours is always pleasant. When I addressed you on my arrival, I promised, if I recollect rightly, to study to preserve intact the good relations between Viceregal Lodge and Simla, which I inherited. I have here again to thank you for your appreciation of our efforts, and it is a pleasure to acknowledge the courtesy and cordiality which has met us at every turn, and from all classes. I can honestly assure you, that I have always endeavoured to sympathise with the difficulties which your municipality have necessarily had to encounter, in your attempt to grapple with all the growing wants of the community. We more than sympathise, I think I may almost say we suffered with you, in the apprehensions of a water-famine last year and this, and in restrictions which you were compelled to enforce. I have not yet studied, but I mean still to study the report of the committee which is now before you, and by whose advice I doubt not you will be largely guided in determining the remedial measures which you adopt. I shall study them, even though far away, with a pretty accurate knowledge of all that they imply. I doubt, if even among yourselves there are many who know better the localities from which you have your supplies of water, and the delightful grottos through the beautiful woods that clothe the hills, where I have rambled many happy hours and come back refreshed for my work. And so, Gentlemen, I can safely promise you the continued interest in your affairs which you desire of me When I came here, Simla was already a household word with me and my family ; it is more so now. The history of a family is largely made up of the domestic incidents to which you have justly alluded, and you have justly claimed that our family is happier for the domestic incidents which, in our minds, will ever be connected with Simla. And so, Gentlemen, in returning you once more my thanks, and Lady Elgin's and my family, for all your kindness and good wishes, I ask you to believe that I speak in all sincerity (in spite of the overwhelming attraction of Home), if I assure you that it is with real regret that I now face the necessity of bidding you farewell.

## THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

General Lockhart was to-day sworn in as an Extraordinary Member of the Viceroy's Council under the usual salute.

## LADY ELGIN.

One of Lady Elgin's last actions in Simla has been to visit the Ripon Hospital, which she inspected on Saturday, when her ladyship was accompanied by Colonel Franklin.

## MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

Captains W. J. Glasgow and T. E. Clarke succeed to adjutancies of the 1st West Surreys and 2nd Inniskilling Fusiliers vice Major King and Captain Jones whose tenures of office are about to expire.

Captain Harvey, Royal Irish Rifles, officiates as D. A. A. G. in Sind vice Captain Cartwright reverting to Regimental Duty.

Second Lieutenant Roberts is transferred from the 29th Southern Division to 32nd Field Battery.

Officers will henceforth have to pass the Hindustani lower standard before appointment to British Mountain Batteries.

Major C. P. Priscott, R. A., Second-Lieutenant Carpenter, 7th Bombay Infantry and Commander F. Barwick, R. I. M. have been permitted to return to duty.

Captain Cameron, 2nd Central India Horse has been granted four months' extension of leave.

Sufferers in the late Mekran Expedition will participate in the distribution of the Patriotic Fund.

## THE VICEROY'S FAREWELL.

H. E. the Viceroy and party had a great send-off to-day ; all officials including the new Commander-in-Chief and Lady Lockhart, and the members of council and their wives, attending the Viceregal Lodge to say farewell, the Volunteers and Gurkhas furnishing the escort.

## Mr. F. R. UPCOTT, SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT P. W. D.

Mr. F. R. Upcott, Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. D. arrives at Calcutta on the 14th instant.

## MR. BRERETON, DIRECTOR OF TRAFFIC.

Mr. Brereton, Director of Traffic, tours in South India in January, leaving Calcutta on the 10th, passing through Jubhulpore on the 11th and again on the 29th, and halting at Secunderabad on the 14th and 15th, Waltair on the 17th and 18th, Madras on the 21st and 22nd, Ootacamand on the 24th and 25th and returning to Calcutta on the 30th.

## TRIAL OF COUNTERFEIT COINERS.

POONA. Nov. 7.

The five coiners lately arrested in the City of Poona whilst counterfeiting coins, were placed before the Honorable Mr. Crowe and a jury. The prisoners pleaded not guilty. Several witnesses were examined and the case adjourned till to-morrow.

## A CHIEF CONSTABLE SUSPENDED.

Mr. Barve, Chief Constable in the Satara District, who was lately suspected in a theft case, has been suspended.

## DACOITS SENTENCED.

Six natives were tried before the Sessions Judge of Satara for committing dacoity at Karad. Three were sentenced to five year's imprisonment and three were acquitted.

## PLAGUE IN THE POONA DISTRICT.

There were eleven cases and ten plague deaths reoorded in the Poona district yesterday.

## THE BURMO-CHINESE FRONTIER.

### PLANS FOR DELIMITATION.

RANGOON, Nov. 7.

Plans for the forthcoming Burmo-Chinese frontier delimitation have now been completed, Mr. J. J. Scott, C.I.E., British Commissioner, escorted by 400 men of the 2nd Burma Battalion, and two mountain guns will arrive at Livelon from Bhamo on December 1st. and will meet the Chinese Chief Commissioner, Brigadier Liu, and the delimitation will begin in a south-easterly direction. With this party will be Captain H. B. Walker as Intelligence Officer Lieut.-Colonel Lloyd V C, Medical officer, Captain Renny Tailyour, survey officer and Mr P F Hausser, British Consul at Momein. The second party will assemble on December 20th at Na Lawb, east of the Salween, under Mr. E. C. S. George C.I.E., and 130 men of the 3rd Burma Battalion who will supply the escort. Lieut. Hare will be the survey officer and Mr. J. W. Jamieson, Consul at Szumao, Political Officer. Captain Dundas, Royal Scotts will be signal officer with the Bhamo party and Mrjor Caulfield, 3rd Burma Battalion with the Kengtung party.

## SPORT IN ENGLAND.

### PROFESSIONAL GOLF AT ST. ANNE'S.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Prize competitions for professional golfers are much in vogue at present. The Lytham and St. Annes Club some time ago decided to organise a two days' meeting for professionals. Without much ado a sum of £65 was subscribed and offered in prizes, and some of the professionals, including Harry Vardon, the open champion, and Taylor, the ex-champion, were invited to compete. In every case the invitation was accepted, and the result was the interesting competition the first stage of which was witnessed on the links of the club. The attendance of spectators, although fairly satisfactory, was, of course, considerably smaller than it would have been a little earlier in the season. Lowe, the club professional, to whom the duty was entrusted, had at no point the slightest difficulty in getting the little crowd to keep in position behind the ropes. Except for a smart shower in the course of the second round, which gave a slight wetting to those who had gone out without their macintoshes in defiance of the weather forecast, the weather was pleasant all day, and in other respects the proceedings passed off successfully, thanks to the excellence of the arrangements made by the authorities of the club. The club, one is glad to find, continues to prosper since it took possession of its new course and entered its fine new clubhouse. Last March, when the clubhouse was opened, the membership was 450. It was then extended to 500, and it appears that there are now only two vacancies.

As the competition was the first of its kind over the new course, there had been much speculation as to what would be the lowest score for one round. So far the lowest scores have been the 75 of Mr. Harold Hilton in a competition and the 74 of Mr. John Ball, jun., which was not made in a competition. Those who declared that on this occasion it was not improbable that the lowest of these figures would be reduced by four found support for their prediction in a preliminary performance by Harry Vardon on Wednesday. Playing in his best style, he did the round in 69—34 out and 35 in. The course, however, it should be stated, was about one stroke shorter than that of yesterday.

With the appetite thus whetted for a further display of Vardon's quality, it was not matter for wonder that his two rounds should have monopolised the attention of the spectators while it was in progress. On the outward journey in the first round he abundantly justified the compliment thus paid him, although he has been so accustomed to such compliments of late that a few hundred people more or less may pass unnoticed by him. He succeeded in doing one of the two very long putts, including one of something like twenty yards at the eighth hole, and was 35 at the turn, which must be pronounced a splendid performance, having regard to the condition of the course after the overnight rain and dew and to the fact that play was against the wind most of the way.

On the way in he had very hard luck several times, the ball just hanging on the lip of the hole but failing to get in. He nevertheless succeeded in getting home in 36, making a total of 71 for the round. This break of the record elicited a hearty cheer. In the second round, as in the first, his opponent, Fernie, of Troon, showed indifferent form, pulling quite a number of his drives. The champion himself fell off somewhat in his second round, although his only fault for a time was in his approach to the sixth hole, when he fell short, on the hill. In negotiating the next two holes he was weak in his putting and so lost a stroke at each. He was 39 at the turn. Pulling himself together for the return journey, he put in some fine drives, and his play generally improved, but he only got home in 38, two strokes more than in his earlier round, making the aggregate for the two rounds 148. This placed him at the head of the four lowest scorers who are left in for the match play.

In the first round the champion's brother, Tom Vardon, of Ilkley, played a very steady game, and the card of 78 which he returned was lower than that of any of the other players. He did badly, however, in the second round, and did not get into the first four. On the other hand Taylor, the ex-champion, although his play was characterised by much of his old dash, took 80 strokes for the first round, but in the second round he only took 79, or an aggregate of 159. Alec Herd, who was playing well, also did the two rounds in 80 and 79 respectively, so that he and Taylor were bracketed for the second and third places among the select four. Kay, of Seaton Carew took the fourth place.

Under Rugby Union rules football matches were won on Saturday by Blackheath against Old Merchant Taylors, Richmond against St. Thomas's Hospital, Old Leysians against Rosslyn Park, Kensington against London Scottish, Cardiff against Gloucester, Newport against Bristol, Llanelly against Penarth, and Swansea against Aberavon.—Under Association rules, matches in the first division of the League competion were won by Sheffield United against Newcastle United, Aston Villa against Liverpool, Blackburn Rovers against Sunderland, Notts Forest against Stoke, Notts County against Bolton Wanderers, Sheffield Wednesday against Bury, and Wolverhampton Wanderers against West Bromwich Albion. Matches were drawn between Derby County and Everton, and Preston North End and Burnley. Under Association rules, a match between Middlesex and Derby County, played on Wednesday at Tufnell-park, resulted in a victory for Derby County by three goals to one.

Saturday furnished the biggest surprise of the season. If there was one result that could have been written down as a certainty it was the match between Lancashire and Cheshire. There was no comparison between the teams. Lancashire, on the one hand, had such a wealth of talent that some hours were occupied in selecting the team. Cheshire, on the other hand, with three or four clubs only to select from, picked its team in five minutes, and probably wondered to itself what the majority would be against it when the match was over. Yet the despised county triumphed by five points to four. The margin is small, it is true, but it is remarkable all the same. The moral of the game obviously, is that combination will always beat individual brilliance. It is not improbable that any one of four reams in the Lancashire section would have beaten Cheshire on Saturday. To conciliate clubs it is necessary to scatter county honours, however, and thus it comes about that a team invincible on paper is beaten by the poorest combination, judged beforehand, that could be placed in the field. The one lesson Lancashire has to learn from the match is that greater attention must be paid to the front rank. Lancashire were undoubtedly beaten on Saturday by forward play. It is an old argument that this is the key of the situation, and that unless the forwards can carry their way the best backs in the world are useless. Lancashire on Saturday was exceptionally well represented behind the scrummage, but, unfortunately for the Red Rose, Cheshire had a team of forwards which proved superior. Result, Lancashire half backs overplayed, combination destroyed, Red Rose beaten. It will do no harm to the game. It will rather increase interest in the great match against Yorkshire, and probably induce the Selection Committee to abandon the absurd idea of distributing honour among the various clubs in place of combination. Individually the representatives of Lancashire played very well on Saturday, but the team as a whole made the mistake of taking things too easily. They assumed that it was a walk over. The Cheshire men, on the other hand, played for all they were worth from start to finish, and are fully entitled to all the honours that can be paid them.

Scotland was always conservative in the matter of football. It was hard to convince that four three-quarters were better than three, and it will not believe now that half backs should be prevented from playing "off-side." It will be remembered that there was a resolution before the annual meeting of the Rugby Union that half backs should not get in front of the last man in the scrummage. This is a rule that has already worked very well in the Northern Union, and one that ought to be readily agreed to. But Scotland objects to it, and as the Rugby Union has referred the matter to the International Board it may be taken for granted that it will not be carried. It is stated in a London journal that "the mere fact that the innovation has been adopted by the Northern Union is sufficient to decide its fate." What a pity that some of our Southern or Scotch friends could not come and see some of our Northern Union games, and see how infinitely superior they are to the old-fashioned games. There is entire ignorance, both in the South and in Scotland, as to the changes that have been made in the game. They know nothing, or prefer to know nothing, of the improvements that have been made in the game, and they stick stupidly to the old methods in the belief that they have absolutely nothing to learn. The members of the Scottish Union have not yet seen a Northern Union game played. When they reach this stage of education they will probably alter their minds.

It will be necessary to wait until the spring before anything is known of the attitude the athletic authorities are likely to take in regard to certain prominent footballers. The Northern Counties Association has appointed a committee to confer with the Southern branch of the Association, and it is not unlikely that a few striking changes may be made. A number of athletic "cracks" are now playing with Northern Union clubs, and the natural inference is that they have conformed to the conditions of the Union and become professionals. If they have their amateurism is at an end.

The Football League has selected a remarkably strong side to represent it against the Irish League at Belfast on November 5. A large majority of the players are internationals, and it is difficult to see how the team could be improved, or how it can be beaten. Irish football has undoubtedly improved, and it would be absurd to underrate it ; but if the game is played seriously and "picnics" are avoided, there should be no doubt as to the result.

The sprint swimming champion is showing such marvellous speed that it is thought probable he will make a special effort before many weeks are past to accomplish the hundred yards inside a minute. It is confidently anticipated that he will be able to place this new time on the books, but the many calls upon his services just now preclude the attempt being made There is, of course, very little to wipe off the present record—his own,—but it is well known that the limit to the powers of a sprint champion is well-nigh reached when the even time is approached. In twenty-five yards bath, which is the size generally preferred for the recording of fast times, we fully believe that Derbyshire is capable of getting bellow the minute, and when the performance becomes an accomplished fact Derbyshire will have set up a time that is likely to stand for a considerable period. His present record, made a few months ago, has never been equalled, but the Osborne captain desires to do better while he feels equal to it.

A reference to record-making reminds us of the effort to be made by Jarvis on Thursday at the Westminster Baths, London, when the champion proposes to reduce the figures for the five hundred yards and one thousand yards at present credited to the world's professional champion, J Nuttall. The performance by Nuttall was made about the time he left the amateur ranks to meet J. J. Collier and other professionals for the world's championship. The time, 13min. 53sec., was so good that although made in October, 1890, it has never been wiped out, despite the immense strides swimming has made during that period. Jarvis is swimming so well that it is fully believed he will accomplish the task. Another opportunity will be afforded those desirous of seeing Jarvis next Monday, when he will swim half a mile at the Broughton Baths. Jarvis is a teetotaller and non-smoker. He has a splendid physique and is a fine example of manhood.

Few Swimming clubs can command such an array of talent as that provided on Friday evening last by the Osborne Club. Undoubtedly the strongest club in the country—in the matter of talent at all events,—there was hardly room for surprise that the gathering was a success. The list of swimming celebrities could not have been more comprehensive. It included the redoubtable J. Nuttall ; J. H. Tyers, the ex-amateur champion, whose career as an amateur is without a parallel ; Percy Cavill, the ex-amateur champion of Australia ; and J. B. Johnson, the old-time champion of the professional ranks. The amateur were represented by the champion, J. H. Jarvis, of Leicester, J. H. Derbyshire, and P. Lister, who hold between them all the amateur championship races, the first named having the bulk of them, and David Billington, the boy champion, whose swimming has, like Jarvis's, created so much interest this season. Though the smallest physically, Baby Tom Pilling is as much a wonder as those above mentioned, his exhibition of trick swimming being perfect. In the open handicap were to be found the pick of our handicap swimmers, and some excellent racing was obtained, the finish being quite exhilarating. F. Thickett of Gerton was fortunate to get into the final, though once there he made no mistake, and won after a splendid effort. Taylor, of Ashton, was a good second, whilst a touch only separated him from Hodgson, of Blackburn, and Beaumont, of Ashton, who were third and fourth respectively.

The first four sets in the tennis match for the championship of the world and £2,000 between Peter Latham, the champion, and Thomas Pettitt, of Boston, U. S., were played at Brighton on Monday before a very large company. Latham played in splendid style throughout and won all four sets, scoring 24 games against his opponent's seven. The match was concluded on Wednesday. Latham was again in irresistible form, and won three sets in succession, thus gaining the match and the stakes and affirming his title to the championship.

The *Liverpool Daily Post* announces that the conditions of the international yacht races for the America Cup have been satisfactorily arranged between the New York Yacht Club and the Royal Ulster Club. The dates of the races have been fixed. They will be sailed on October 3, 5, 7, 10, and 12. Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht, which is to represent England, is being built, as already stated, by Messrs. Harland and Wolff. The races will be run off Sandy Hook, and the arrangements and conditions are such as thoroughly satisfy both parties in the contest.

The committee of the Lancashire County Cricket Club have arranged with the De Trafford trustees for the purchase of the ground at Old Trafford, Manchester, with an additional five acres, at a cost of £24,000. It is proposed to issue 4 per cent. debenture stock to cover the greater portion of this sum.

## MILITARY NEWS.

The Native officers, N. C. officers and men of the Indian Contingent now serving in British East Africa on their return to India and any N. C. officer and man who have returned from duty with the above contingent, will be allowed to proceed on 3½ month's furlough irrespective of the percentage authorised by regiments, and will be permitted to proceed direct to their homes from Bombay or Karachi.

## SUMMARY OF CHINA NEWS.

The fate of the Emperor Kwang Hsu is still wrapped in mystery. The Empress-Dowager has made it abundantly clear, however, that she is the ruling power, and day after day she has issued edicts which will have the effect of completely wrecking the forward policy pursued by the young Emperor and the leaders of the advanced China party. It is thought extremely probable that different Ministers Plenipotentiary at Peking will shortly make a demand for an audience with the sovereign to whom they are accredited in order to ascertain the true state of affairs within the Palace. A Shanghai correspondent, telegraphing on October 19, states that Dr. de Theve, of the French Legation, accompanied by M. Vissiere, French Consul at Tientsin, visited the E-ho Palace on the previous day, and had a consultation with the Empress-Dowager with reference to the Emperor Kwang Hsu. It is not stated, however, whether they saw the Emperor.

On October 5, the Empress-Dowager issued an edict instructing the high Provincial authorities to diligently protect all places wherever Christian chapels of any nationality may have been built, and ordering that all missionaries in the interior must be properly and politely treated. If ever any disputes between foreigners and natives arise and any further incapability shall be proved in dealing with future cases, so that riots and trouble follow, the local officials concerned will be immediately punished with the utmost severity, and the high provincial authorities would also be held responsible in the matter.

The Russians are still extending their sphere of influence in China. Russian troops have occupied the forts at the mouth of the river at Newchwang, completely dominating the surrounding country and the port of Newchwang. General Sung Ching, with the Chinese troops, quietly withdrew.

At Hongkong there is little of local interest to chronicle. The Colony has been experiencing a spell of very hot weather at the close of the summer season.

H. M. S. Immortalite has been celebrating the hundredth anniversary of the capture from the French of the original ship of that name.

A case was decided at the Magistracy on 17th October, which explains to some extent the system of espionage practised by officers of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs in this free port. A German employe of the Customs, who in his zealous desire to obtain a capture, attempted to arrest two Chinese in a stall in the Hongkong Hotel, was sentenced to pay a fine of £5, with the alternative of four months' imprisonment.—*China Mail.*

## FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the journal of the Royal Geographical Society No. XI of November 1890 there is a long statement of the different spheres of influence to be exercised by England, Germany, Italy and France in Africa, and there is also an excellent map defining and showing the various territories over which England claimed dominion by the telegram in your paper of the 24 ultimo. M. Delcasse, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, refuses to recognise this delimitation. This is the sequel to Lord Salisbury's sacrifice of British interests in Madagascar in favour of France. Our self-abnegation is simply immeasurable, and now Monsieur Delcasse desires to shift the responsibility of the Fashoda dispute on to the Sultan, knowing of course perfectly well that owing to the prominent part taken by England in Crete and Armenia, that the decision will be adverse to us. And following our rule we shall eventually, gracefully retire from Fashoda. But we need not deceive ourselves ; the Egyptian paper "El Albiano" (the Pyramids) discusses the question of the politics of the three Powers, and states that the same policy that has been pursued by Germany, Russia and France towards England in China is to be adopted in reference to Egypt. This is of course not to be believed ; but my object in drawing attention to what is written is to point out, that the Egyptian and Turkish papers notice that a force of 16,000 men was sent to Jerusalem to meet the Emperor of Germany, and a further force was coming to welcome him, and they notice that Jerusalem is not so very far from Egypt ; and it is remarked that the policy of the Sultan will be assimilated to that of Russia and France. In a former letter I brought to notice that the Turks had sent 14,000 men to Sanah, which dominates Aden ostensibly to reduce "El Obeid" on the littoral of the Persian Gulf, and to annex Muscat ; but I have not heard of their having moved northwards. At all events it would be only a matter of precaution to reinforce our troops in Aden, as the force at present there is too small to resist a sudden attack from either Turks or others. I omitted to mention also that the Turks have a force at Tripoli in Africa, "Tribula Gurb" as the Turks name it, and this place is not so very far to the westward of Alexandria. The troops that have left Crete must have moved back to Constantinople, as the Arabic papers do not mention where they have gone to. The Shah of Persia having gone to St. Petersburg, is also a factor to shew we shall have our hands full in other directions besides the Khyber.—Yours, &c,

J. P. NIXON, Major-General,

Hyderabad Deccan, Nov. 3.

## "THE PERNICIOUS COMMISSION SYSTEM."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In one of the papers of the 3rd instant we find an interview which Mr. J. N. Tata had with the Special Commissioner of the British India Commerce reproduced from that journal. It pleases me much to find that Mr. Tata, with his usual outspoken fearlessness, has expressed his views so strongly against the pernicious and ruinous system of a quarter anna commission on mill production by cotton mill agents working on that tyrranical system. If all mill agents were to follow the lines of the principles laid down by Mr. Tata, and on which he works his Central India and Swadeshi Mills, I have no doubt all the disputes between oppressed shareholders and their mill agents would soon disappear, and we should see a fair revival in this industry within a short time. I would like you Mr. Editor to draw the special attention of these mill agents, who even in these critical times insist on having their full quarter anna commission, when their shareholders have had no interests on their capital for some years past. With these brief remarks I close my letter and trust better men than myself will ventilate this grievance through the medium of your widely circulated paper.—Yours, &c.,

A SHAREHOLDER IN SOME OF THE QUARTER ANNA ON PRODUCTION MILLS.

Nov. 7.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—By a strange coincidence the announcement of the transfer of the Management of the Oriental Mills to Mr. Tata on the much maligned system of 1-4 anna commission or something akin to it is made at the same time as the publication of the interview which a special commissioner of the British India Commerce had with Mr. Tata, in which he denounced in no unmeasured terms the pernicious system on which the majority of Bombay mills are worked. It does not amuse me to find Mr. Tata preaching one thing and acting quite differently. However I have nothing to do with that so long as Mr. Tata can accommodate his conscience to this new departure. My present object in writing to you is to point out a few discrepancies which have crept in the report of the interview published in the "Times of India" last week. He says that he purchased the Cooria Mills which is wrong. He purchased the Dhurmsey Mills on behalf of a new company called the Swadeshi Mills Co. which he says he made a great success and the shares of the value of Rs. 500 now stand at Rs. 600 ; but he has omitted to mention the most important fact, that the Mill which he purchased at about 12 lakhs originally cost Rs. 90 lakhs, so he got the property for one-eight. Its value and the new shares of Rs. 500 represented property worth Rs. 4,000, so what is the wonder if the shares stand at Rs. 600 now. Does Mr. Tata forget that for years shareholders were without any dividend. But in the name of all that is good, may I ask you in what respect has the Swadeshi done better than most other mills similarly situated. He says that in the year of "disaster" even his mill made a profit. But he has suppressed another important fact that the plague was not prevalent at Cooria where this mill is situated, as it was in Bombay where, with all its disadvantages, many mills earned as good a dividend as the Swadeshi. There is no denying the fact that the Nagpur Mills, of which Mr. Tata is the Agent, is one of the most prosperous mills, and the success is no doubt partly, due to the able management of Mr. Tata, but not wholly ; for if it was, what has prevented him from making the Swadeshi the same model mill that the Nagpur is. Mr. Tata further says that the Bombay agent ought to bring down the cost of production to 9 pies per lb, against 14 pies per lb. Has Mr. Tata succeeded in doing so in the Swadeshi, and if not, what is the good of asking other people what he cannot do himself.—Yours, &c.,

A SHARE-HOLDER.

## MUNICIPAL SERVANTS' PROSPECTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Although the complaints of injustice did not protect the Municipal Servants from the harm they had wished to prevent, it is satisfactory to note that the injury failed to carry with it the sting of reproach and saved the Municipal service the disgrace of a bad name ; for the members of the Standing Committee did not venture to justify the appointment of an outsider by affirming that there is not a single Municipal employe able enough to fill the post in question with credit to himself and satisfaction to his employers. It is quite apparent that there is no need of the Municipality applying to Government for the services of one of their servants.

The Municipal servants cannot be sufficiently thankful to you for the service done to them, and they owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. G. W. Roughton who championed their cause, the cause of a voiceless class of people.—Yours, &c.,

JUSTICE.

## FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Candy took his seat on the bench in the Criminal Sessions Court at 11 a.m. yesterday. Seeing Clive Durant sitting in court at the barristers' table, his lordship asked him what he had come there for, and whether he had an application to make.

Durant said that, as the Sessions would close that day, he wished to apply in regard to some of the witnesses for the prosecution, intimating, however, that before doing so, he wished to consult counsel with reference to what action should be taken.

His lordship said he would offer no opinion in the matter.

Durant asked if it was open to him to apply to the court.

His lordship said he supposed so, but it would depend upon the nature of the action, as to the person against whom the action was laid, and the observations that might be made on behalf of that person.

As Durant had no application to make then, he was told to sit down.

### THE CASE AGAINST NANABHOY ENGINEER.

The name of Nanabhoy Cowasjee Engineer, one of the witnesses for the prosecution in the case against Durant, was then called, he being required to obey an order of the court requiring him to show cause why he should not be prosecuted for perjury. As he did not appear, his lordship directed that the Public Prosecutor should be asked to prosecute Nanabhoy for giving false evidence and for fabricating such evidence.

The fourth Criminal Sessions were then formally dissolved.

## THE REIGN OF TERROR IN CHINA.

It is reported from a reliable quarter in Peking that the Empress-Dowager has, after all, compassed the death of Chang Yin-huan in spite of the appeal for mercy on his behalf by the British and Japanese Ministers. It is stated that Chang's death had always been intended, so that even while leaving the Western gate of the capital there was in Chang's train, consisting of himself in a mule litter, two servants and a cook and a guard of ten soldiers under a Captain, an extra man, a runner belonging to the Board of punishments carrying on his person Chang's death warrant.

This warrant was to be executed at a distance from Peking, where the victim would not be known, so that his death by strangulation would not excite the people, and the news would be prevented from getting to Peking. But the runner apparently was impatient and executed his orders when only four days' journey from Peking. Another reason was that one of Chang's body servants managed to escape the fate destined for his master and the three servants, and hence the news of the unfortunate official's death. Only a few persons outside of the Empress-Dowager's advisers, know of this and no one dares to talk openly of it at present.

### THE GROWING REBELLION.

News has reached Wuchang that considerable discontent exists in different parts of Hunan owing to the recent execution of the Reformers at Peking, and that well-known men of wealth and influence have subscribed money to help on the rebellion in Kuangtung and Kuangsi, those on the Kunan-Kuangtung borders having even invited the rebel forces to cross into Hunan.

A large body of men from Canton and Macao, carrying with them several thousand stands of arms and a quantity of extra ammunition, are reported to have joined the Kwangtung insurgents who are now in strong force in Lienchou prefecture. These new auxiliaries are stated to be all well-dressed and more refined in manner than the older rebels, and the chief motto on their flags is 'Clear out the traitors who surround the Throne.'—*China News.* (Oct. 12.)

### THE LATEST ABOUT THE EMPEROR.

A Special Telegram dated Shanghai, Oct. 19, says:—Dr. De Theve, of the French Legation, accompanied by M. Vissiere, visited the E-ho Palace yesterday, and had a consultation with the Empress-Dowager, with reference to the Emperor Kwang Hsu. It is not stated, however, whether they saw the Emperor.

### SECRET SOCIETIES PROHIBITED.

An important edict from the Empress-Dowager has been issued :—

I, the Empress-Dowager, Tze hsi-tuan-yu, etc., etc., hereby issue the following edict :—Ever since this country has been opened to international commerce, natives and foreigners have all been treated impartially, without distinction of nationality. Edict after edict has been issued instructing the local officials everywhere to protect missionaries in their work and it should have been the duty of the gentry and "literati" of all provinces to aid the government in enforcing peace and harmony and cordially treating all missionaries that come among them. We warned them not to be suspicious but to maintain friendly relations always. I find, however, that of late the people of the various provinces have been troubling the Christians, and, moreover, that certain cases involving the people and Christians in the province of Szechuan have up to the present, not been settled. It is, indeed, cause for indignation that ignorant people should start rumours and so cause riot and conflict to arise, and that the local authorities have been unable to prevent them by prior exhortations and teachings. They cannot therefore escape the charge of incapability and consequent punishment. I hereby issue this special edict to the high provincial authorities of the Empire to tremblingly obey my instructions and diligently protect all places wherever Christian chapels of any nationality may have been built. All missionaries that may be in the interior must be properly and politely treated and if ever any disputes between foreigners and natives arise justice must be done in every instance. The people also must be exhorted to live in harmony with the Christians in their midst. All the more cordiality should be shown to foreigners travelling or exploring in the interior. I warn all officials now that, if after the promulgation of this my edict, it should appear that any further incapability be proved in dealing with future cases of this sort so that riots and trouble follow, the local officials concerned will be immediately punished with the utmost severity, nor will the high provincial authorities be allowed to escape their responsibility in the matter. Do not say that fair warning has not been given after this.

News has reached us from reliable sources at Peking that the Grand Secretary and Generalissimo Jung Lu has, with the consent of the Empress-Dowager, ordered 10,000 men into Peking, drawn, from the two army corps of Yuan Shih-kai and Nieh Sze-cheng, who are supposed to command the best-drilled troops in the Peiyang. These 10,000 men are to form Jung Lu's personal guards, and special instructions were sent to Yuan and Nieh to pick out the best men under them who must be prepared to obey orders arising from any emergency. With the recent disposition of the troops in Chihli and Newchwang noted in these columns the other day, and the present movement of such a large body of men into Peking, where there are already 50,000 men composing the Peking Field Force

## THE FRAUDS ON THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### PROSECUTION AT SATARA.

THE following is the judgment, delivered by Mr. B. C. H. Kennedy, Assistant Judge of Satara on the 3rd instant in Empress vs. Chintaman Govind and others all servants in the Public Works Department Satara on a charge of an attempt to cheat the Government. The first accused was defended by Mr. G. L. Desai: the second by Messrs. B. S. Sahasrabudhe and N. K. Agashe and the third by Mr. Dossabhoy Manekjee. The case lasted for 3 days and created much interest as evinced by the number of people who came to the court in the afternoon to enquire about its result.

In this case the offence charged is one under sections 420 and 511. The facts as given by the prosecution are:—Accused No. 3 forwarded a report to the subdivisional officer of Pandharpur stating that certain materials for repairs on certain roads had been taken on contract; No. 1 measured these materials; No. 2 checked the measuremets and prepared bills and submitted them to the Executive Engineer, Satara, who thereon prepared cheques and sent them for delivery to the contractors; as a matter fact the materials had not been supplied by contract, but had been prepared departmentally. All the accused were well aware of this fact and fraudulently misrepresented the state of affairs. There is nothing to show that the contractors were cognisant. Before considering the evidence where-with the prosecution has sought to establish their case, it will be convenient to conside whether the facts as stated constituted the offence charged or any other offence for which under the charge as it stands the accused can be convicted.

The Magistrate in framing a charge under sections 511 and 420 seems to have been looking to the money into which these cheques are convertible. Now it is clear from the nature of the cheques which are made payble to "so and so or order" (Exs. B. C. D) and the evidence of Martand Waman (Ex. 8) that any person wishing to obtain cash for those cheques would have to commit two distinct forgeries, first he would have to sign a recept for the cheque when delivered to him and he would have to sign the payee's name; secondly he would have to endorse payee's name on the cheque. I consider it doubtful whether a transaction which needs to be completed by two such serious crimes, and where the persons engaged in it would have so many difficulties to surmount before they attained their desire can be considered an attempt. The case would no doubt be different if the contractors were shown to be cognisant of the offence and implicated in it.

I think that the offence alleged against the accused is an offence substantive of cheating. A cheque is a valuable security universally even though it be in the hands of a person who can made no use of it himself. Any person who by deceiving dishonestly induces a person to make a valuable security is guilty of cheating. I conceive that the offence of cheating was in this case complete when the Executive Engineer signed the cheques.

*Issues.*

This being so it remains to see whether,

(1) The accused deceived the representative officers of Government,

(2) Whether they did so dishonestly.

*Decision.*

On the 1st issue: It is in my opinion clearly made out that the works were done departmentally and not by contract by the evidence of Anant Ravji (Ex. 7) and Martand Waman (Ex. 8) as also by the official records, muster rolls (Ex. K.), the register of work Ex. G, as compared with the estimates W. and Xs Nor has the defence adduced any one to say that they did the work by contract. The fact that sometimes works are done by contract in special case as in Government house Mahableshwar where there is a practically permanent contractor without any formalities of tendering, sanction and contract (Ex. T, and U.) is shown nothing in a case of ordinary routine when the convenience of great persons has not to be consulted. Considering it certain therefore that the work was done departmentally it is obvious that accused Nos. 1 and 2 did decieve the Executive Engineer. Accused Nos. 1 and 2 prepared the false measurement books in which the materials were represented as being had on contract (Ex. L) the false bills (Ex. E F G) the false rates for sanction (H D, Bhau Laxman's deceit is merely shown by a report J, to the then Sub-Divisional officer Mr. Tait, to the effect that he had taken these materials for one work the 50th mile Mahad, Mahableshwar Road from 2 contractors Mancherji and Hari Govind, and by oral evidence as to the existence of a report now disappeared referring to the Satara Mahableshwar Road (Ex. R and Z 3) with statement of Vishnu Shankar (Ex. 13) and Martand Waman (Ex. 8). Accused No. 3 denies the authenticity of these papers but recognises his signature. I myself suspect Ex. J. It is not shown to be in the hand-writing of the karkun who usually writes accused's letters: it is not recorded by the recipient. It is strange that it survived when its fellow was destroyed. I believe myself that it is a spurious production prepared by some persons and signed by the accused No. 1 to throw blame on the late Sub-Divisional officer Mr. Tait. However the accused No. III acknowledges the authenticity of Ex. Z III which recapitulates the fact mentioned in Ex J. However looking to the condition of No. 3, he being an old illiterate Maratha I think it most probable that he was led into signing Ex. Z III without much knowledge of its contents all being aware of the effects of it. I think it would be hard to believe solely on the authority of ZIII and the oral evidence as to the disappeared document and the suspicious Ex. J that he did make these false reports intending to decsive. I accordingly find that accused 1 and 2 deceived the representative officers of Government but that accused 3 did not.

*As regards the 2nd issue.*

It having been shown that the accused 1 and 2 did deceive Government it is necessary to consider whether it is impossible that they did so merely by negligence and without any intention to get dishonest gain by their deception. If it is be shown that they were not negligently deceptive but consciously deceptive the offence will be made out as the burden of proof that they consciously deceived Government for innocent purposes would be on them the presumption arising from the result of their acts being that their purposes were not innocent.

Accused Nos. 1 and 2 were both subverseers in the Panchgani Division, No. 1 came into the division on the 17th November about and acted as a sort of personal assistant to Mr. Tait then subdivisional officer. On the death of Mr. Tait No. 2 acted as Sub-Divisional officer from 10th December to 25th April 1898. Among the works in progress were two road works repairs to the Satara Mahableshwar Road and the Mahad Mahableshwar Road. The excavation work had been going on for some months but the building work was begun in November 1897. For this building, work stones hewn and rough were required. These stones were supplied departmentally. In November and December the accused No. 2 checked the musters of coolis engaged on preparing some of these stones. In February 12th accused No. 2 wrote accused No. 1 directing him to measure the material. The material was now built into the wall and incapable of being properly measured. (Ex. P) and statement of accused No. 1 (Ex. 15). Accused No. 1 accordingly measured the Mahableshwar section on the 16th February 1898. He had also measured Satara Mahableshwar section on the 26th December 1897. Accused No. 2 certified that the measurements were correct by signing the measurement book (E X L). In the measurement book the names of Mancherji Kalu and Hari Govind appear as having supplied certain material on contract. The accused No. 2 was regularly found to himself to measure 10 per cent. of the work. He says he did not measure it at all and can give no satisfactory account as to how he assured himself that the measuring book was correct. On the 3rd of April accused No. 1 prepared and accused No. 2 sent to the Executive Engineer 3 bills of Rs. 350,375,2|3 respectively for work done by the contractors Muncherji Kalu Dhondu and Hari Govind respectively (Exs. E. F. G.) having previously respectively prepared and sent contract rates for these two roads for sanction on the 4th February 1898 (Ex. H. & I.). On the 10th of May the cheques were prepared (B. C. D.) and forwarded to the subdivisional officer for payment to the contractors. Accused No. 2 had now handed over charge to his successor Martand Waman. Martand Waman suspected the transaction and asked the contractors whether they had any money due to them. They denied this. Enquiries were held and the present proceedings originated. Accused No. 1 says he was new to the sub-division. That he acted merely under the orders of No. 2 and had no means of knowing whether the work was departmentally done or by contract. I think that looking to the circumstances and considering the routine way in which subordinates do their work in this country, it is just possible that he may have been merely careless and I hold it not proved that he had any dishonest intent or that he consciously deceived the Government.

As regards No. 2 it is inconceivable that he could have acted honestly. The work may have been heavy and he may have been on tour part of the time, but that a man who holds even temporarily the position of sub-divisional officer should be so grossly careless or such a fool that knowing well that he had personally supervised the extraction of stones departmentally he could yet believe that the whole number of stones required were supplied by contract that he did not look at his office records that would have shown that no part of the work was performed by contract that he thereon ordered bills without the knowledge of the alleged contractors to be prepared from the report of the mestri without satisfying himself that the amounts alleged to have been contracted for were really supplied and without measuring the work in the presence of the contractors that he submitted rates for sanction without having any tenders: seems to me absolutely and wholly incredible. If he were a foreigner it might perhaps be possible that if he were careless he might have been the victim of an office conspiracy but he is a Wai Brahmin and the accounts and vernacular writing can be no mysteries to him.

The only thing that makes some doubt is the fact that he did not send in his bills earlier. If he had done so he would have got his cheques before his transfer and could then have raised the money. He did not do so apparently because the bills were ordered to be sent after the close of the fancial year as the amount expended on these works exceded the sanctioned estimates. But, then another point arises as to why he sent them in at all knowing he was to be transferred. It is impossible to say with certainty, but there are many conceivable sets of circumstances under which he could have got either the cheques or a part of their value. I accordingly find, that accused No. 2 did knowingly deceive Government with the intention that the representative officer being so deceived should make a valuable security.

Section 307 sentence and order agreeing with the assessors I find Chintaman Govind not guilty of the offence of cheating and discharge and aquit him and direct that he be set at liberty.

Agreeing with the assessors I find Ramchand Anant guilty of the offence of cheating and under section 420 I direct that he be kept in rigorous imprisonment for 2 years.

Disagreeing with the assessors I find Bhau Laxman not guilty and acquit and discharge him and direct that he be set at liberty.

## THE REBELLION IN CENTRAL CHINA.

### A FRENCHMAN'S RANSOM AND RECAPTURE.

A TELEGRAM dated Shanghai, October 17 says:—Yesterday afternoon a representative of this journal saw the Rev. Mr. Laughton who has only just arrived in Shanghai from the scene of the trouble with Yu Man-tze, but he was unable to add much to the reports who have already published. The reverend gentlemen left Chungking in company with other foreigners on the 28th ultimo at the request of the British Consul, and since then has only heard rumours as to the threatening aspect there. He stated that a sum of Tls. 25,000 (though others alleged that it was Tls. 15 000) was offered for the release of the unfortunate French priest who fell into the hands of the rebels. The proffered ransom was accepted by Yu Man-tze who escorted M. Fleury, until within measurable distance of the city gates. He then, with the suavity of his race, wished him a peaceful journey and returned to his stronghold, but only a very short time after his departure M. Fleury was recaptured by Yung, Yu's factotum and borne back again to captivity. Remarkable complications ensued, and the anti-foreign feeling assumed such serious proportions that the British Consul was compelled to adopt stringent measures and advise the foreigners to leave the city for their own safety. In this out of the way and dismal location, the foreigners are almost entirely associated, or identified, with the various mission for whom the rebels have particular hatred. Mr. Laughton thinks the Chungking disturbances are but the initiation of a general rising against, Westerners and predicts grave trouble in Szechuan, which may or happily may not prove contagious. He describes Yu as a most illiterate individual, but Yung is a well-educated man, and it has been rumoured that they are in communication with the Kuangsi malcontents. Be this as it may the *Kolao Hui* is in strong force and even soldiers ostensibly sent for the protection of the foreigners have been known to belong to this revolutionary organisation. The officials moving in their own mysterious way would appear to be anxious to repress the rebellion, as the torturing without the city gates, to death of six of Yu's followers whom they secured, amply but sadly illustrates, Chungking is well protected and he does not think the rebels dare take it, but their presence and undisguised designs form a hideous stumbling block to the promotion of peace, good-will, and reform in Western China—*N.-C. Daily News.*

## MAD DOGS AND RABIES.

THE following warning on the subject of mad dogs has been sent us by Professor Sullivan, Veterinary College, Lahore:—A number of cases of rabies having come under our notice in the Lahore Veterinary College during last month, a word of warning to your readers in this station may not be out of place. In most cases the form assumed was that of "dumb" rabies, only one case of "furious" rabies having been brought in. Although, owing to the paralysis of the lower jaw the dog affected with "dumb" rabies is not such a source of danger as one suffering from the "furious" form, yet in the fact that the disease in this form is not recognised by the owner lies a danger, perhaps, even greater than that of an animal suffering from the other form, and especially is this the case where there are children in the house. It is a very common occurrence for a dog which is actually dying from the "dumb" form of rabies to be sent round with a note asking that he may either be treated in hospital, or, if this be not necessary, that some medicine should be givin to the sweeper in charge of the dog, and that he be sent home again. The most diagnostic symptom of dumbrabies is, of course, the "dropping" of the lower jaw and inability to move it. Unlike the dog suffering from the other form, which is always on the move slinking along, travelling sometimes great distances, the dog suffering from dumb rabies crawls into a corner and lies down and shows no inclination to move. This is undoubtedly due to the supervening parallysis which eventually kills him. He will neither eat nor drink, not because he doesn't want food and drink, but because he is unable to swallow. In a later stage he has difficulty in walking, and ultimately is unable to stand upit is at this stage that they are usually sent for treatment. I would, in conclusion, advise your readers not to allow their sweepers to take their dogs to the bazaar for exercise (a common practice) where amongst the hundreds of ownerless curs that abound there, they may contract many obnoxius diseases, other than the fatal rabies.—*C. & M. Gazette.*

## THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

MR. J. WILSON, District Magistrate of Rawalpindi, in the annual report made some strong observations on the administration of justice in the Punjab:—

"At the same time there is no doubt that a very large percentage of guilty persons escape punishment. I do not think the police are very much to blame for this, although, no doubt, they are underpaid, and, chiefly for that reason, not so trustworthy as they should be. (I think that as in Great Britain and Ireland the pay of the police should be such as to secure the services of the best men in the lower ranks of the population.)

THE FAULT

lies chiefly with the law and the bias of our judicial system, both of which are unduly in favour of the accused. Statements made before the police and subordinate magistrates can be used to discredit a witness for the prosecution, but not to corroborate his evidence, and cannot be treated as evidence when the witness is tempted or threatened into giving false evidence at the final trial. Accused persons obtain the advantage of professional legal assistance much more readily than the prosecution. All courts, from the lowest to the highest, are anxious to take precautions that no innocent persons are unjustly convicted, but they do not take equal pains to see that

GUILTY PERSONS,

are punished, and forget that "the duty which they owe to the public is not less important than the duty which they owe to the individual." The Chief Court receives thousands of applications for revision presented on behalf of persons adjudged guilty by responsible magistrates, and accepts hundreds of them, while it is hardly possible to get an appeal against an acquittal (granted possibly by an inexperienced, lazy or corrupt magistrate) brought before the Chief Court at all, and almost hopeless to ask for a re-trial. It is to be presumed that magistrates wrongly acquit at least as many persons as they wrongly convict, and there is

SOMETHING WRONG

with the criminal administration of the country when the Chief Court alters or reverses in one year 1,150 sentences passed by responsible magistrates, and most of them upheld on appeal by experienced European magistrates and judges, while hardly a single judgment of acquittal is interfered with in any way. In civil cases we allow the utmost freedom of appeal to an individual who considers himself injured, but in criminal cases if the aggrieved individual fails to obtain satisfaction from the Lowest Court he has practically no chance of appeal. What wonder if he seeks his revenge by himself in turn committing a crime. I believe that

MORE JUSTICE

would be done if District Magistrates were empowered to appeal against sentences of acquittal just as readily as a convicted person can appeal against a sentence of conviction, and I venture to urge that the Chief Court should exercise the powers vested in it by section 439, Criminal Procedure Code, with at least as much regard for the interests of the public security as for those of the individual accused. Under the law, as it stands, the Chief Court on revision has as much power to reverse an order of acquittal and order a re-trial as it has to quash the sentence and acquit the convicted accused, and it is the Chief Court itself which has, in the exercise of discretion vested in it, established rules of practice which give the

FULLEST POWER OF APPEAL

to convicted criminals to whom the law gave no appeal, and which decline even to consider cases in which it is alleged that a guilty person has been wrongfully acquitted to the injury of the aggrieved person and of the general security of law-abiding man. We believe that Mr. Wilson's views are those of the entire executive, and it is greatly to be hoped that the Punjab Government will set about wiping out a serious blot on our method of criminal administration. Mr. Wilson is about to take up the appointment of Chief Secretary to his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

## THE BIBLE SOCIETY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

NINE years ago (says the *N.-C. Daily News*) the British and Foreign Bible Society attempted to do some work in the Philippines, but with little practical success. The change that has now taken place in the conditions at Manila has induced the Society to make a fresh start, and we have been favoured with the following interesting extract from a letter written by the Society's agent in Luzon:—'Sufficient time has been allowed me to feel the pulse and ascertain the temper of people here. There is a good opening for missionaries willing to teach English, and the work could be made self-supporting from the start. Thirty-five miles by rail from here, through a low, flat, fertile country brings us to Malolos, the headquarters of Aguinaldo, the "President of the Philippine Insurgents," whom I went yesterday to interview. Unfortunately the time for my visit was ill-chosen, the day being devoted to giving thanks to God for his protection of Aguinaldo against three prisoners the night previous. I was asked by the secretary to come next day, but pleaded the importance of my mission and was finally admitted to his (Aguinaldo's) presence. He is a young man of quiet mien, slight build, with dark eyes and features of mould that seem to indicate a trace of Chinese or Japanese blood commingled with that of the Philippines, aged about twenty-nine years. When I saw him he was dressed in a quiet suit of black without decorations or any other mark of distinction. He was just about to proceed to the church and must have delayed the services to see me, for the bells of the city had already ceased to ring, the guards were already drawn up in line from the palace to the church, and the band that was to precede him on the march had already commenced to play. I therefore after congratulating him on his escape briefly explained the object of my visit, asked for passport, and presented him with an English Bible and a Testament in Spanish in the name of our Society. He has promised to send me the passport. I saw the three prisoners who the night before last attempted to poison Aguinaldo. One of them has already offered to confess, and has, I believe, stated the affair was planned and instigated by the priests.'

A telegram dated Chungking, October 14 says: For the last few days the city of Chungking has been very quiet and rumours gradually dying out. The French father, however, is still held as a hostage by the rebels, under Yu Man-tze. The brigands near Tamsui have retired into the hills. The city is quiet and peaceful. The report that the origands have plundered several wealthy hongs such as the Kinyun, nice, etc., is not true.

The direction and construction of the Lu-Han Railway is ordered to be under the joint control of Yu Lu, Viceroy of Chihli, and Chang Chih-tung, Viceroy of the Hukuang provinces.

Our *China* contemporaries publish a large number of Imperial decrees from Peking. One re-establishes the ancient Chinese examination system; another suppresses newspapers on the plea that 'as newspapers only serve to excite the masses to disobvert the present order of things and the editors concerned are composed of the dregs of the literary classes no good can be served by the continuation of such dangerous instruments.' It is therefore commanded that the newspaper offices be seized and sealed up and the editors punished. Another decree is as follows:—The labours of the Head Bureau of Agriculture, Arts and Commerce being abortive so far in Peking, there appears to be no necessity of its further existence in the capital and it is therefore abolished. The Viceroys and Governors of provinces, however, may establish such bureau in their own provincial capitals, and they are ordered to place men of ability in charge of them.

## DREYFUS AND MARCHAND.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette*, edited by Sir William Russell, the Nestor of War correspondents, who remembers the old Crimean day's, writes with excellent sense on these two burning topics:—

Having made a solemn vow several months ago that the *Army and Navy Gazette* should have to itself the honour or discredit, whichever it may be, of taking no further notice of the "affaire Dreyfus," we are unwillingly compelled by the force of circumstances to advert to it again. Hitherto it was not expedient, in the interests of the *entente cordiale*, for a Service paper to enter into the controversy in which so much heat and ignorance were displayed on both sides of the Channel, with radiation in Belgium, Germany, and Italy. But the "chose jugee," which was judged over and over again in every journal, in every circle, in every club, in every capital, has come before us now in a form which obtrudes itself upon the attention of this country very much as Major Marchand did a few days ago on the Upper Nile. We thought, and still venture to think, that it was not becoming for us in this country to presume to deal with the internal business of the French Government in such an affair as the proceedings in a military court against an officer of the French Army who was found guilty of the offences laid to his charge by its members—officers and men of honour—or to question the judgments of successive ministers and generals-in-chief concerning the proceedings, and the sentence pronounced upon an officer who if guilty should consider himself fortunate to be consigned to the horrible exile of the Ile du Diable. But it seems that something much more serious is placed before the judgment of the world than the illegality of proceedings before a court-martial or an unjust verdict. It was at first, as the leading journal says, regarded as incredible that a court-martial composed of French officers could pronounce, and that the heads of the French Army could endorse, upon their honour, a judgment which formally illegal, was substantially unjust; and we would add that there was nothing whatever before that court to show that the judgment was formally illegal. That was the view which we took, and there was before us also this fact—that not only the court but the ministers of successive cabinets, the generals at the head of the Army, the President himself, and one and all, regarded that judgment as substantially just. But now there is formal avernment made that the court-martial "was duped or coerced" to pass a sentence agreeable to those in power, that the condemnation was not only an illegality but an iniquity, and that it has been maintained by the tacit connivance or active complicity of men highly placed in the French Army and in the French Government—and then come weighty words—"in the nefarious plot to punish the innocent and to screen the guilty." Who, we ask, are the plotters? who are the innocent? who are the guilty? For what object was the conspiracy? Who more to gain by it successful? Why should the Bureau of the General Staff under successive ministers of war have allowed "frauds, forgery, perjury, or subornation "to be systematically practised for the basest ends? It would be a shock indeed to the officers of our Army who, in a war waged forty-four years ago against the present ally of France, learned to respect the officers of the French Army, to find that a steady and continuous crime, according to Sir Godfrey Lushington, has been perpetrated by the chiefs of its hierarchy, military and civil. And surely it would be becoming if we waited for the revision which is forthcoming in opposition to the judgment of some considerable French statesmen and of eminent officers. We do not pretend to defend the French Government for the extraordinary proceedings against Colonel Picquart, but we greatly desire to see the truth, the light, and the officers of the French Army cleared before the world.

The Fashoda incident is for the present relegated to the domains of diplomatic controversy; blue books and yellow books will no doubt find anxious students. But without disrespect to the great Republic, it is patent to the world that Major Marchand is at the present moment in a cleft stick. If he were left at Fashoda he would perish, and France would not be one whit the better for the death of a most gallant, enterprising, and successful officer in the pursuit of an establishment on the Upper Nile for commercial, geographical, diplomatic, or military purposes. It is a far cry to Loch Awe and to the Congo from Fashoda. The admirable judgment and reticence of Lord Khartoum shine conspicuously in the dark places of this serious question, for, indeed, had he attempted to oust Major Marchand from the cover of his mud walls under the French flag at Fashoda, the question will now be out of the bounds of diplomatic treatment. And France and England would be engaged in a war—not for Fashoda, not for the Upper Nile, but because there is between England and France a question in which there are accusations of bad faith and conflicting ambitions. So, after 1,800 years there comes again the fact that from Africa comes to Europe those bristling questions which make men charge their pens with angry invective.

CAPTAIN ROOSKEPPEL, who has done such excellent political work in the Kurram Valley, is in a state of ill-health, which may necessitate his taking furlough. The frontier can ill afford to lose the services of officers of his stamp at the present moment.


## BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin;" also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clawnwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning; When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

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## IRELAND AND THE EMPIRE.

### DINNER TO SIR A. P. MACDONNELL.

A COMPLIMENTARY dinner was given, on Oct. 15 at the Hotel Metropole to Sir Antony P. MacDonnell Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces (who leaves London in a few days to resume hi duties), by former students of the Queen's Colleges in Ireland. Sir Thomas Moffett, ex-President of Queen's College, Galway, presided, and among those present were Lord Russell of Killower, Sir W. McCormac, Sir Alfred Lyall, Sir David Barbour, Sir William Hunter, Sir Raymond West, Sir James Peile, Sir M. Bhownaggree, Monsignor Fenton, Mr. R. A. McCall, Q. C., Sir John Edge, Mr. T. P. O' Connor, M.P., Mr. Swift MacNeill, M. P., Mr. Knox, M.P., Hon. J. D. Fitzgerald, Q.C., Mr. E. D.J. Wilson, Professor Perry, and Mr. J. R. Fisher.

Among those who sent letters of regret at their inability to attend were the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, Lord Rathmore, Lord Justice Collins, Sir Theodore Hope, and the Attorney-General for Ireland. In his letter Lord Dufferin said:—"It is, indeed, a great disappointment not to be able to attend the dinner, but a very severe attack of illness has kept me a prisoner at Clandeboye. During my stay in India I had ample opportunities of appreciating Sir Antony's great ability, devotion to duty, and unfailing industry; but since I retired from office he has gained, still further laurels and, above all, by the noble manner in which he fought famine in his province he has earned for all time a splendid place among the benefactors of our Indian subjects." (Cheers).

The Chairman, in proposing "The Guest of the Evening," said he believed he was the oldest living friend of Sir Antony MacDonnell, and he claimed to have had some little share in his early intellectual development. (Cheers.) When Edmund Burke was entered in the University of Dublin he was placed under the tuition of one of the Fellows, a Mr. Palliser, who was not slow to discover the exceptional qualities of his pupil. Among other counsel which he gave there was one piece of advice suitable to a youth of Burke's inquisitive and inspiring genious—to read largely and discursively books that were not included in the college curriculum. This advice Burke laid to heart, and he had made the same suggestion to Sir Antony MacDonnell, who pursued an extensive and varied course of independent reading. In the history of the human race there had been no such example as that which in India had reared the mighty fabric of British greatness. To the strength and stability of that structure Irishmen had contributed in magnificent proportions; and on that roll of honour the name of Sir Antony MacDonnell held a high place (Cheers.)

Sir A. P. MacDonnell, in acknowledging the toast, said that whatever success he had achieved had been largely due to accident, to the chances of the service, and to the co-operation of men with whom he had been associated in the Indian service, many of them graduates of Galway College. He looked upon it, however, as a most fortunate accident that he came under the influence of their respected chairman. (Cheers.) Though it might be rhetorical to say so, he assured them that the time when he first came to high office was when Ireland relieved England temporarily of the duty of administering India, (Laughter and cheers.) His first administration was conducted by Lord Dufferin, and he had associated with him another man of whom Irishmen were proud—Lord Roberts of Kandahar. (Cheers.) It was succeeded by another administration conducted by a man for whom he had entertained the highest respect and affection, Lord Lansdowne; and Lord Roberts was succeeded by another Irishman, Sir George White, while the finances of the Empire were controlled by their distinguished fellow graduate, Sir David Barbour. (Cheers.) If they added to this succession of great names those of Lord Wolseley and Sir H. Kitchener they might also be induced to think that Ireland was about to acquire a prescriptive right of winning empire for England and ruling it. (Laughter and cheers.) To become a successful administrator in India it was absolutely essential to observe two great principles—first, to firmly uphold law and order, and next to maintain a sympathetic and kind attitude towards native feeling and native wishes. (Cheers.) The administrator who leant unduly to the first principle would be considered harsh, and to the second would be considered weak; but it was perfectly possible to reconcile the one principle with the other, and he was the best administrator who most fully succeeded in reconciling them. Reconciliation would never be effected by one who could find nothing good in Indian customs or Indian modes of thought for which he could not find an English prototype, or which he could not measure by an English standard. The success of British officers was entirely due to the good faith and the dexterity with which they codified native customs and established an administration which, while placing in the forefront the maintenance of Her Majesty's law and order, was yet always racy of the soil. (Cheers.)

Mr. H. Luttman Johnson proposed "The Queen's Colleges." In no respect, he said, had Her Majesty's reign been more noteworthy than in establishing the colleges in Ireland.

Sir Raymond West, in acknowledging the toast, paid a high tribute to Sir Thomas Moffett for the influence he had exercised as an educationist in Ireland.

Sir William MacCormac proposed "The Guests."

The Lord Chief Justice, in acknowledging the toast said it had been an especial pleasure to him to have been invited as a guest on this occasion, and to join with assembled friends in paying a tribute of respect and admiration to a man who in a distinguished walk in public life had done such signal service to the State, and shed such lustre on the country of his birth. His pleasure had been greatly enhanced by the visit Sir Thomas Moffett was in the chair. He recolleted Mr. Russell Lowell telling him a story which he always thought had some significance in it. A dissatisfied American Politican engaged in a Presidential election had been ignominously defeated, largely by the Irish vote in America. He called upon Mr. Russell Lowell, and, after ventilating his grievances and speaking with no sparing tongue of what he considered to be the misguided action of Irishmen, Mr. Russell Lowell proceeded to talk of indifferent subjects. At last Mr. Russell Lowell asked, "There are you going to spend your holiday?" The American politician replied "I think I shall spend it in Ireland. In Ireland? said Mr. Russell Lowell, after all the abuse you have been lavishing on Irishmen!" Well, I guess was the reply, it is about the only country where English is spoken that the Irish do not rule." (Laughter and cheers.) Irishmen had a right, he thought, without being charged with an undue assumption of superiority, to point to the fact that according to the measure of their opportunity and their numbers they had done at least their full share to build up and to maintain the greatness of this Empire, in which they, because of the part they had taken in this building, could feel a just pride. (Cheers.) It was true that Ireland had given statesmen to the councils of the Empire that it had given governors to its provinces and dependencies, and generals to its armies, and there was no reason why Irishmen should not take pride in the fact. It was proper to add that, coming as Irishmen did from a comparatively small to a much greater community nearer the very heart and centre of movement and of life, they had been well and generously received—(Cheers)—that, on the whole, they received fair play, and that men were judged not by the country from which they came, but by their own real and intrinsic merit. (Cheers). He thought it was among the most remarkable facts of modern times, as far as the public services were concerned, to note the number of men who, without influence, without family connection to push them, had since the institution of the competitive system asserted by force of character and their own individual attainments the right to be enrolled in that great army that administered the affairs of the Empire of India. (Cheers.) The example of Sir Anthony MacDonnell, and that just and wise principle of government which, while maintaining order, without which society went to pieces, yet administered the law with sympathetic regard to the feelings, aye, and even to the prejudices, of the people among whom it was administered—the enunciation of that principle was one of great moment and concern, and it seemed to him that in the maintenance of that principle lay the hope of consolidating upon a firm basis the great government of the Indian Empire. (Cheers.)

Sir William W. Hunter also acknowledged the toast.

Mr. E. D. J. Wilson proposed "The Chairman," who had, he said, been long and honourably known as the president of Queen's College, Galway. Sir Thomas carried with him into his well-deserved retirement rewards which did not depend either on the favour of a Minister or the caprice of the mob. (Cheers.)

Sir Thomas Moffett, in the course of his reply, said that it had been his lot to be connected from its foundation with a college which might be said to occupy a unique geographical position—it stood on the extreme verge of the Old World. For nine and forty years Galway had been his home—(cheers)—it was a city of ancient and romantic memories, and still, of ambitious aspirations—aspirations which, he was firmly convinced, would one day be realised. (Cheers.) And he might be permitted to take this opportunity to testify his lasting sense of gratitude to its warm-hearted people for their unvarying kindness to him during that long period. Of that college, situated in a remote and outlying province, which was usually talked about with what Dr. Johnson had called "the intrepidity of ignorance, he," who knew its history well, presumed to expressed the opinion that, all things being taken into account, she had good reason to be proud of the results to which she could point. (Cheers.) From her class-rooms had proceeded men eminent not merely for their literary and scientific accomplishments, but for the strength of their characters and the elevation of their aims; who had achieved distinction in every walk of professional and active life, and in every department of the service of the State, at home and beyond the seas. (Cheers.) He should not dissemble the regret that he had felt in severing his connection with his old college—so fraught with recollections of early colleagues—recollections all the tenderer from the thought that the friends with whom he walked in those far-off days, he should walk with again no more, for ever. Such a breach with a lengthened past could not be other than painful to him; it was for him not the conclusion of a chapter, but the closing of a book. He had been touched and gratified by their thoughtful kindness in requesting him to preside on this most interesting occasion. (Cheers.)

## THE AMATEUR'S FLOWER GARDEN.

THIS is a very busy month for us gardeners, writes *Indian Gardening*, and we have to remember that a lot of things have to be done, while many things have doubtless been left undone. However, to begin, it may be as well to say that it is now too late to sow such slow-growing plants as Cineraries, Marguerite Carnations (the latter, by the way, the only Carnations which flowers freely on the plains before the advent of the hot weather from seed sown in autumn) Wall flower, and Cilanthus or Glory Pea, but the great majority of the common flowering annuals can be sown at any time during the month; but the earlier they are sown in the month the better. Most of the October sowings of flowering annuals which were sown in nursery beds, pots or boxes will be fit for transplanting during the month, and this matter should be attended to as soon as the seedlings are large enough to handle. With a few solitary exceptions, most varieties of flowering annuals are benefited by being transplanted from the seed-bed or seed-pot, as the case may be. The process slightly retards the season of flowering, but as a rule annuals which have been transplanted become stronger plants and last longer in flower than annuals which are allowed to flower where sown. The few exceptions spoken of above, *i.e.* annuals which do not bear transplantation, are Mignonette, Lipins and Californian poppies; but even with these so called exceptions, they can be transplanted if more than ordinary care is taken not to injure the small fibrous roots during the process. Rose cuttings may be put down during the month in pots filled with river sand, and transplanted from these to stronger soil early in February and March when rooted Roses not pruned late in September or during October, should be cut back. Hybrid Perpetuals well back, and in case of the Tea, China and climbing sections, all superfluous wood should be removed, and straggling branches shortened. The surface soil of pots in which such bulbs as Hayacinths, Daffodils, Narcissus, Jonquils, Anemones, Ranunculas, Ixtas, Sparaxis, Babianas Snowdrops, Tritomas, Cyclamens, Freesias, &c., should be frequently stirred and thus kept loose and open. I find the system, combined with shade until shortly before the flowering season to be even better for Hyacinths than the English system of burying the Hyacinth pots in ashes or tan. Liquid manure may be freely applied to Chrysanthemums, and continued until the plants have ceased flowering.

## HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 8.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CANDY.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

630,97—Ardashir H and D—Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Pagdiwalla vs The Societe Generale Mercantile of Paris and another—Craigie L and O

233,98—Craigie L and O—Ferdinand Mulhens vs Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Pagdiwalla—Ardeshir H and D

458,97—Craigie L and O—Leo Charles Agnew Turner vs Narayen Vithal Vaidya and others—K J Mantri and Sorabjee and J

662,97—Magniad and Co—Dalsukbhai Foolchand and another Sha Haridas Choksey—Shamrao P

148,98—Craigie L and O—Hajee Abdoola Hajee Abdool Satar and another vs Manmohundas Canidas—Matubhai and J

170,97—Payne G and S—Ardesir Nowrojee Thooti vs Harishanker Bhaskerjee and others—King and Cama

437,95—Daphtary and F—Sadashiv Anunt Dalvi and others vs Vishwanath Damodhur and others—Little and Co, Smetham B and Noble

64,98—Ardesir H and D—Robert Jonathan Wood vs Ruttonsey Lalljee

105,99—Balkrisnna V N K—Javerbai vs Shamjeebhai Akbai—K D Shroff

117,98—Framjee and D—Bamanshah Hormusjee Kapadia vs Coverlai widow—Nanu and H

451,93—Tyebjee D and Co—Momonlal Sadayarmull and others vs Metabrai Parsadilal and others—Hiralal M and M, and Wadia and G

501,97—Khundeeao and S—Hajee Mahomed Ebrahim Hajee Karimbux vs Kishorlal Hurnandrai and others—Hiralal M and M

182,96—Matubai and J—Sakhmidas Harrivallabhdas and others vs Sakinaboo and others—Nanu and H

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary Suit.

22,97—Matubhai and J—Bhawanishanker Ruttonjee and others vs Ramdas Thakersey and another—Payne G and S, part heard

For Trial of Issues.

330,84—Little and Co—L A Watkins vs C F Farran Ag Adv General and others—E F Nicholson, Pestonjee R and K, and M M Munshi

Postponed Long Causes.

184,97—Hiralal M and M—Abdul Rayman Ebrahim vs Ladkibai and others—Muljee and R

273,97—Captain V—Sitaram Sawba and another vs The Hindustan S and W Mills Co, Lt—Dikshit and D

Testamentary Suits.

30,97—Chitnis M and M—Wasudeo Moreshwar Putverdhan vs Janardhan Venayek Joshi—Dikshit and D

4,98—Little and Co—Ladkibai vs Mahaluxmibai and others—Hiralal M and M

1,98—Hiralal M and M—Bai Cullianbai vs Bai Mulbai—Tyabjee D and Co

5,98—Jehangir and S—Minbai vs Meherally Moosabhoy Manjee—Little and Co

14,97—Jehangir and S—Moosajee Essoofalli Mulla and others vs Hoosinaboo—Little and Co

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

93,97—Shamrao P—Vidiaram Purshotum vs Nanabhoy Sadanand and others—Kaunderao and S, and Daphtary and F

87,98—Little and Co—Soonderdas Dharamsy vs Maneckjee Eduljee Contractor and another

312,97—Mathubhai and J—Bhimjee Kerson and others vs Raojee Nanchand and another—Crawford B and Co

277,91,437—In person—Rowjee Nanchand and another vs B

## MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE details of the late naval fights between the fleets of the United States of America and Spain, that are gradually percolating through official despatches and newspaper columns from America to Europe, are more informing and useful than we had anticipated. We now learn that all the terrible carnage and destruction wrought by the straight-shooting of the American gunners at Santiago—according to some of the accounts of our journalistic cousins across the herring pond—was effected by a total of 123 hits distributed over the hulls and funnels of the Spanish cruisers Vizcaya, Cristobel Colon, Infanta Maria Teresa, and Oquento. To destroy four such ships with a total of 123 shots, of which one only was a 13 inch, and just double that number 12-inch projectiles, seems, at first sight, absurd. It is rendered even more strange when we are told that the Oquento absorbs 57, or nearly one-half of this 123 total; so three first-class armoured cruisers were destroyed by so few as 66 of the enemy's shot—and these chiefly of and below an 8-inch calibre. As a matter of fact, the hits are reported to have been—one from the 13-inch gun, two from the 12-inch, 12 from the 8-inch, 17 from the 6-inch, 12 from the 4-inch, and about 77 from the 6-pounder gun. To call this high-class shooting, when the actual time during which firing was proceeding, and the total number of rounds discharged at the enemy is considered, is to talk nonsense.—

There has been for some time in Austria and Hungary a sense of uneasiness at the unexpansive character of the fleet, and among professional papers the Armeeblatt and the Richswehr have been agitating for increased outlay. The semi-official Mittheilungen, which are always admirable, present an excellent picture of naval progress generally, though there in the advance of the Dual Kingdom makes but a poor figure. Now the Vedette, the military supplement of the Reichswehr, takes up the parable. If the Empire is to be made secure an efficient modern fleet must be created. It must include fifteen or twenty armourclads of various classes, with cruisers and torpedo craft. Our contemporary adduces the experience of recent wars to show how dire are the consequences of naval weakness. As a matter of fact, Austria Hungary has been content merely to replace the vessels becoming obsolete. This year the Zenta and "B." building to replace the Greif and Helgoland, are being continued, and another vessel of the same class, "C," is being begun to take the place of the old Fasana. A second instalment is made for the armourclad "I" (7,800 tons), and a larger ship "II" (about 8,000 tons) is being begun. There are also six sea-going torpedo-boats to be completed, of which the Boa and Cobra have lately been making trials on the Thames.

Lloyd's Shipbuilding Returns for the quarter just ended briefly show that, excluding warships, there were 598 vessels of 1,334,250 tons gross under construction in the United Kingdom at the close of the quarter. This compares with 455 vessels of 884,336 gross tonnage at the corresponding period of last year. The warships under construction are given as 14 vessels of 110,140 tons displacement under construction at Royal dockyards, and 78 vessels of 260,295 tons displacement building at private yards.

The Marine Rundschau, give the winter composition of the German squadrons, though the changes are few. Vice-Admiral Thomsen is in command of the first division of the squadron (Kurfurst Friedrich Wilhelm, Brandenburg, Worth, Weissenpurg, and the despatch vessel Hela) and Rear-Admiral Bendmann of the second division (Baden, Bayern, Oldenburg, and Greif). The training ships are the Charlotte, Stoch, Moltke, Sophie, and Nixie. The cruising squadron, now in Chinese waters, is under command of Vice-Admiral von Diedrichs, the first division camprising the Kaiser, Irene, Prinzess Wilhelm, and Arcona, and the second division (Rear-Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia) the Deutschland, Kaiserin Augsta, and Gefion. The Cormoran is also on the station, but does not form part of the squadron. The ships on the Australian station are the Bussard, Falke, Mowe, and Geier, and those on the East African Coast the Condor and Schwalbe, while the Habicht and Wols are on the West coast, the Hertha on the Atlantic (or East American) Station, and the Loreley at Constantinople. All the other ships are on harbour service or in the reserve. Admiral Koester is in command in the Baltic and Admiral Karcher in the North Sea.

A new classification of German ships has been adopted. Henceforth, instead of the confusing arrangement that has lately existed, there are to be battleships, coast-defence vessels, and cruisers of two classes. The vessels of the Brandenburg and Baden classes and the large ships now in hand are battleships. The eight ships of the Siegfried type are coast-defence vessels. The first-class cruisers comprise both antiquated battleships like the Konig Wilhelm and cruisers like the Kaiserin Augusta and the Furst Bismarck, which is still in hand, with the ships of the Hertha and Freya type, usually called second-class cruisers. The German second class includes the Irene, Prinzess Wilhelm, and all the smaller cruisers. Great progress has been made with the new battleships, and it is expected that the Kaiser Friederich III. will begin her trials this month. In these vessels wood has almost entirely disappeared, except in the wardroom and officers' cabins. Linoleum is replaced by a composition or cement made of sawdust and plaster of Paris with a fluid which amalgamates and hardens them. The new material dries and indurates rapidly.

When Admiral Humann was about to leave his command he received a visit from the Minister and gave utterance at a luncheon on board the Brennus to some noteworthy ideas. He was referring chiefly to the excellent gunnery of the squadron in relation to the practice against the old floating battery Arrogante, which, as we have reported, was sunk. He remarked that, when he assumed the command, he laid down the principle that what he called the *service en campagne* should be the normal life of the squadron. It must be ceaselessly at work. Accordingly the squadron has been practising with perseverance for over a year; it had multiplied problems of attack and reconnaissance; it had navigated day and night, always to develop the naval spirit and character in the personnel. "But," he added, "let us not be deceived. Brilliant evolutions, manœuvres wisely conducted, and varied and attractive schemes of exercise would all be a deceptive mirage if they led to neglect of the immediate factors of the combat, of the development of the maximum offensive power based on accuracy and discipline of fire." Examples, even of recent date, he continued, proved that in a naval actions the last word remained with the gun. "Neither courage carried to the height of heroism, nor the entry into action of those extra-rapid cruisers whose appearance was saluted by the partisans of speed a outrance as a pledge of success, could delay for one hour the adverse fortune which fell upon the flag of the noble and chivalrous nation of Spain." We observe that Lieutenant Duboc, in the Yacht, questions the soundness of the admiral's deduction, since it was not speed but the want of it that led to Admiral Cervera's disaster, and he asserts that if English or French engineers had had charge of the engine-rooms of the cruisers the result might have been different.

Admiral Humann, having regard to the importance of good gunnery, went on to deplore some conditions unfavourable to its development. The administration should guarantee some permanence in the command, continuity in the ships commissioned, and fixity in the companies embarked. Constant fluctuations in the crews and the removal of officers made training difficult, and weakened the tradition and spirit of the training. He rendered high praise to Rear-Admirals Dieuloaard and Godin for their valuable maturity of experience and ripe professional knowledge, which they had applied in bringing together the details and essentials of training arising from the work of gunnery and the employment of electricity. The captains were also thanked for the devotion and intelligence with which they had developed "the doctrines" which the admiral had laid down in his "conferences" to them.

The Spanish Ministers considered the question of the repatriation of the troops from Cuba. By November 15,18,000 invalids will have returned to Spain, and the healthy troops will then be embarked for home. An official telegram was received at Madrid from General Rios announcing a further victory in the Visayas over the insurgents from Luzon. The latter had 122 killed and a large number wounded. They lost all their guns, and the Spaniards also captured several millions of cartidges. General Rios considers that the rebellion in the Visayas is over. The insurgents have come to the end of their resources, and they cannot persuade the natives to rise. Subsequently 4,000 rebels, including thirty-eight chiefs, made unconditional submission to the Spanish general. As soon as the treaty of peace has been signed the Spanish Government will, it is undersood, summon the Cortes and submit a bill for the improvement of the organisation of the Army.

According to a correspondent who followed the American Army in the field, barbed wire is in future likely to take its place among approved defensive materials in future wars. The Spaniards used it very liberally in the war with America, and it proved an exceedingly effective means of delaying an advance. Fences of the wire were put up in cultivated valleys and open spaces around Santiago in the direct line of fire from entrenchments. On coming to a fence momentary halt on the part of the attacking column had of necessity to be made, and short as the halt might be, there was generally time enough for the assaulting party to be exposed to a rain of shot from many rifles at ranges known to the defenders. The wire was used in two ways, stretched near the ground to trip up the attacking force when at the double, and in fences in parallel lines, too high to be vaulted over, and with the wires laid so close together that they had to be separated before an ordinary wire-cutter could be forced between them.


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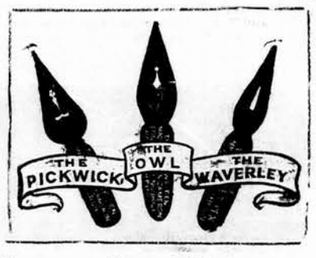


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"The Pickwick Pen embodies an improvement of great value *Engineer*

They come as a boon and a blessing to men.
The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen.

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REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

Delicious Jelly made in Half a minute by the mere addition of Boiling water

MOIR'S Table-Jelly Powder PATENTED

IN PINT PACKETS.
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BEST FOR WARM CLIMATES.

Calvert's CARBOLIC SOAPS.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY RELIABLE BRAND.

TOILET SOAP, 6d. Tablets. PRICKLY-HEAT SOAP, 6d. & 1s. Bars.

Each containing 10 per cent. purest Carbolic. (Used by H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, when in India).

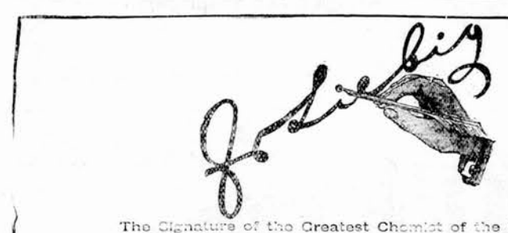
Pleasantly perfumed for Bath or Toilet. Very serviceable as preventives of Prickly-Heat and other Skin Irritation.

TO PREVENT OR REMEDY INSECT BITES OR STINGS, ITCH, PILES, RINGWORM AND OTHER SKIN AILMENTS, USE

Calvert's 20 PER CENT. CARBOLIC SOAP.

1s. Tablets in Metal Box (English Rate). If used at Bedtime, it will prevent Mosquito Bites.

F. C. CALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER. Awarded 80 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.



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You will see it across every Jar of the Genuine

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT.

There are many inferior substitutes with which the Liebig Company has no connection, so always look for above signature in blue.

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY.

Fortify the System against Disease

PURE BLOOD SECURES GOOD HEALTH.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
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"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

INDISPENSABLE TO ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH.

WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.) HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE SARSAPARILLA VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it THE BEST.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited, KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH.

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., GUILDFORD ST., LAMBETH, LONDON, S.E.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

*Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of* ***Anæmia, Debility*** *and* ***Convalescence,*** *to* ***young women, children*** *and the* ***aged.*** *Invaluable in hot climates.* DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

*Each bottle of* ***genuine*** VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*
*To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

SINCER & Co., Sole Agents for Madras. PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in Bombay.
PREPARED BY: CLÉMENT & Co., *Valence* (Drôme, France).

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878, 1889.

THE ONLY AWARD JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS AT CHICAGO, 1893.

Of Highest Quality; and Having Greatest Durability, are Therefore CHEAPEST.

Numbers for use by Bankers

Barrel Pens, 225, 226, 262. Slip Pens, 332, 909, 287, 166, 404. In fine, medium, & broad Points.

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THE BEST DILUENT & DIGESTIVE OF COWS MILK IS BARLEY WATER

Made From

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY

NOTICES.

ATKINSON'S EAU DE COLOGNE

THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.

More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much more refreshing than all others.

USE ATKINSON'S ONLY

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Only genuine with "White Rose" Trade Mark.

Of all Dealers & of the Manufacturers—

J. & E. ATKINSON, Limited, 24, Old Bond Street, London.

"Hunyadi János" has, in my hands given invariably satisfactory results. It is one of the most valuable of curative agents at our disposal."
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"Hunyadi János" is 'the most concentrated of the saline group.' Natural Aperient waters are vastly superior to artificial solutions, however skilfully prepared."
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"Hunyadi János" has established itself as a customary Aperient in all climates. It is remarkably and exceptionally uniform in its composition and free from the defects of other Hungarian Bitter Waters."
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"Hunyadi János"—Of the many Ofen or Hungarian Bitter Waters now offered to the public, careful selection should be made. We have found that only HUNYADI JÁNOS answers all purposes, owing to its remarkable uniformity and gentle action which render it preferable to all others.
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INVALUABLE AT ALL TIMES—WET OR SHINE.

N & C RAINCOAT

("Perramus" Proof).

*Not merely Shower Proof, but Proof against the Heaviest Rain.*

LIGHT IN WEIGHT!
SMART IN APPEARANCE!
MODERATE IN PRICE!

TEST—A garden Hose turned on to simulate a heavy shower of rain may be played on the cloth for an hour or more without penetrating it.
DURABILITY—The Rain-proof quality is permanent, and will last as long as the garment lasts.
HEALTHINESS—Perspiration will not condense on the inside, as so frequently occurs in opaque Waterproof Garments, and which is a prolific source of Chills, Rheumatism, &c.
HOT CLIMATES—Heat improves the rainproof quality

*To be obtained through all leading Storekeepers, &c., either as coats ready-made, or the material in the piece.*

Patterns, prices, and designs on application.

NICHOLSON & Co., Cheetham, Manchester, and at 21, Colden Square, London, W.

Insist on N & C "Perramus" Proof—the Original—and avoid spurious imitations which lead to disappointment.

Established in Paris 1770. 40 Prize Medals.
THREE LEADING FACTORIES—
PARIS—LONDON—STRASBOURG
COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE,
Purveyors by Special Appointment to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.
CHOCOLATE, COCOA AND CONFECTIONER
"Reviving Sweets repair the mind's decay. —Pope.
Guaranteed Absolutely Pure.

"EXCOCOEL"

In Packets and Tins.

"Grand flavour, delicate aroma
Dietetic, sustaining properties."—Vide Analyst
SUPERIOR CHOCOLATE
½lb. Packets. (Yellow Wrappers.)
CHOCOLATE WAFERS
Large and Small Boxes. A delicious eating Chocolate.
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A superior eating Chocolate in handsome horseshoe boxes.
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HIGH LIFE BONBONS.
The most tasteful Dessert Sweetmeat. Elegant Boxes.
REVIVISCENT CHOCOLATE.
Invented and prepared chiefly for use in cases whereas sugar is considered harmful. Guaranteed without sugar or farinaceous substances. (Vide Lancet.)
Agents:—Hind & Davson, Lahore.

Do your HARNESS & BELT Repairs WITH

Thomson's Slotted Rivets.

NO need to send out your Harness, Belts, &c., that are constantly in need of repairs. It means loss of time in sending and waiting when you can do the job yourself.
No hole required to be punched; simply drive Rivet as you would a tack, and clinch. Try them.

From all Iron mongers and Stores in Indi

*If unobtainable, a gross assorted sizes, for 5s., post free, from*

BIFURCATED RIVET CO., Ltd., 10, Wool Exchange, London, England.
*Agents Wanted.*

Stocked by H. H. VAISHY & Co., Indian Star Co-operative Society AHMEDABAD.

EPPS'S COCOA

Possesses the following Distinctive Merits:

DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING
to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED
YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.

Sold only in ¼ lb. and 1 lb.
Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co. Homœopathi Chemists London, England.

EPPS'S COCOA


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OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

*Lea & Perrins*

IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

# SAUCE.

# Ideal Milk

Enriched 20 per cent. with Cream.

STERILIZED—NOT SWEETENED.

A Perfect Substitute for Fresh Milk.

Superior in quality to every other brand of Unsweetened Milk.

GOLD MEDAL, Health Exhibition, London.

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FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.

*Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.*

*From an Eminent Surgeon:*

"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:

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*Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.*

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## A New Era in Cod Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

# PETER MOLLER'S HYDROXYL-FREE COD LIVER OIL.

*The Lancet*, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

*The Chemist and Druggist* (London), May 1st, 1897:—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one would not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

FOR DIABETES.

"G.B." FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

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FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT. WHISKY.

**Sold by all leading Merchants in India.**

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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, as the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

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Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. AND 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

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SUITABLE FOR PRIZES OR PRESENTS.

Finest Quality Electro Plate Cut Glass Bottles, s. 58.

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Patent Table Egg Boiler, Electro Plate, Rs. 60

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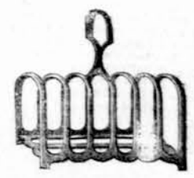

Toast Racks, in great variety, Finest Electro, Rs. 21.

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Solid Silver Mounted, Rs. 11. 7½ Inches High.

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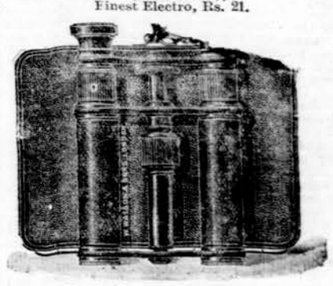

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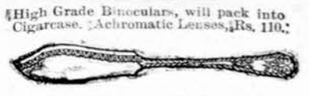
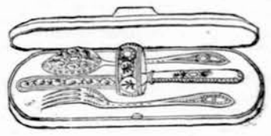
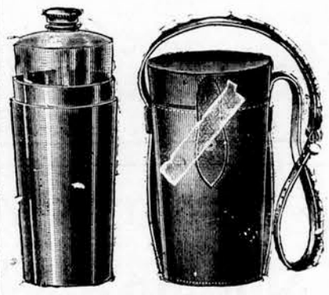


Finest Electro Plated Butter Knife, Rs. 3-8.

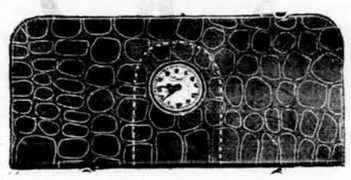


Knife Fork, Spoon and Ring, complete in case, Rs. 20.



Goblets and Flask. Large Size, Electro Plate, Nickel Silver, complete in Leather Case, with sling, Rs. 70.

Biscuit Box, Fine Electro Plate, Rs. 18-8.



Leather Purse, with Ladies' Oxidized Gunmetal Watch, complete Rs. 25.

Electro Plate, Nickel Silver, ½ Pint, Pint, Quart, Rs. 12. Rs. 18. Rs. 35.

Electro Plated Egg Cruet. Gilt Bowls, Very Pretty, Rs. 18.

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(PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.)

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THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL ever awarded solely for Toilet Soap at any International Exhibition in the World.

TWENTY Highest Awards, representing the consensus of Opinion of more than 100 Analysts and Soapmakers.

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BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

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# HARLENE FOR THE HAIR

THE GREAT HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER

Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

"Harlene" Produces Luxuriant Hair, prevents it Falling off and turning Grey. Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening and Restoring the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1/-, 2/6, and (triple 2/6 size) 4/6 per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores all over the world.

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# SKEEVIT

THIS is a pleasantly perfumed preparation which prevents the bites of Mosquitos, Ticks and other venomous insects,

It also cures prickly heat.

In Glass bottles suitable for pocket at 1/- and in 2 oz. Stoppered bottles at 2/- and 5 oz. 4/6.

Prepared by H. C. Stephens, Aldersgate St., London.

Also Manufacturer of Stephens Inks.

For Nervous Exhaustion

CHAPOTEAUT'S

## Phosphoglycerate OF LIME

*The modern restorative of the nervous system.*

For brainworkers, professional men, teachers, students, etc. and in debility, seminal losses, dyspepsia of nervous origin and insomnia.

It is readily assimilated and promotes digestion.

PHOSPHOGLYCERATE SYRUP (CHAPOTEAUT)

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PHOSPHOGLYCERATE CAPSULES (CHAPOTEAUT)

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YOU CAN TAKE

MALTINE with Cod Liver Oil when all other forms of the Oil disagree.

It is so palatable and digestible that "Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared cod liver oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with Maltine."

*British Medical Journal.*

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Excels in Legibility and Beauty of Work, Ease, and Convenience of Operation, Simplicity, Durability and Speed.

Writes Capitals and Small Letters, Punctuation Marks, Figures, Commercial Signs, Accented Letters, etc., in any Language that employs the Roman Character, as well as some that do not. Can be equipped on order for the special requirements of Political, Commercial, Legal, Literary Scientific, or Medical users.

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